# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,066—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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| Quarterly | " 13 | Quarterly | " 16 |
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... " 2 8
Third do. ... " 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.
THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE TO QUEENSLAND.
The Steamer leaving Bombay for Colombo on Wednesday, 2nd March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Mail-Steamer from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—
Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen Rockhampton, and Brisbane.
*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Including Wines. | Rs. 40 | Without food. |
| Suez | " 360 | " 220 | | " 80 | |
| Port Said | " 380 | " 210 | | " 90 | |
| Messina | " 500 | " 340 | | " 110 | |
| Naples | " 500 | " 340 | | " 110 | |
| Leghorn | " 500 | " 340 | | " 110 | |
| Genoa | " 500 | " 340 | | " 110 | |
| Marseilles | " 520 | " 350 | | " 115 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.
Next steamers from Bombay:—
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.
The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. H. P. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baltimore | J. Verril | 2,400 300 | 2nd Mar |
| Trentham Hall | Jas. Shaw | 2,100 300 | 12th Mar |
| Wistow Hall | T. Collin | 2,700 400 | 26th " |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd | 2,700 400 | 9th Apl |
| Speke Hall | Brand | 2,700 400 | 23rd " |
| Branksome Hall | R. Collin | 2,100 300 | 7th May |
| City of Baltimore | J. Verril | 2,400 300 | 21st " |
| Trentham Hall | Jas. Shaw | 2,100 300 | 4th June |
| Wistow Hall | T. Collin | 2,700 400 | 18th " |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd | 2,700 400 | 2nd July |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

### STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

NOTICE.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
THIS steamer has been DETAINED, and will not sail until the 2nd March.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### NOTICE.
## BOMBAY RACES.

THE GRAND STAND next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.'s, at Girgaum or at the Stand, on the Race days.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 24th Feb. |
| s. PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | W. D. Anderson | 3rd Mar. |
| — MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond | 10th " |
| s. ROHILLA | 3464 | 700 | W. Barrat | 17th " |
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. C. Loggin | 24th " |
| s. MALWA | 2950 | 500 | W. Thompson | 31st " |
| — SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe | 7th Apr. |
| s. BRINDISI | 3000 | 550 | Geo. Lee | 14th " |
| — SIAM | 3026 | 500 | A. H. Johnson | 21st " |
| s. AUSTRALIA | 3664 | 600 | G. F. Cates | 28th " |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 450 | J. Orman | 5th May. |
| s. SURAT | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 12th " |
| — THIBET | 2593 | 400 | W. R. Jordan | 19th " |
| s. MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond | 26th " |
| — LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman | 31st " |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via Southampton, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. Rs. | 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class .. Rs. | 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THIBET | 2593 | 400 | W. R. Jordan | 25th Feb. |
| LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman | 11th Mar. |
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Simons | 25 Mar. |
| NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | Geo. Brady | 8th Apl. |
| KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | T. Alderton | 22nd Apl. |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | Rs. 600 | Rs. 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.
F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1. p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—
Ex "Choice"
H. J. M.—39 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
A quantity of office furniture.
1 second-hand piano.
2 cases hanging and table kerosine lamps.
3 " preserved butter in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
1 " Burmah cash boxes.
20 " Foolscap papers.
8 " perfumery by Price & Co., consisting of assorted perfumes, tooth-powder, brushes, smelling salts, toothpicks, extracts of lime and glycerine, assorted syrup fruits, &c.
5 bales grey dhoties.
3 " grey shirtings.
2 cases white piece-goods.
5 " coloured prints.
On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Elfie.
K. and Co.—9 cases S. W. damaged eau de cologne.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1881.

## NOTICES.

IMPORTS.—The Undersigned undertake the LANDING, CLEARING and DELIVERY in Bombay or FORWARDING by rail or steamer to any part of India, Packages, arriving by any Company's steamers, with economy and prompt despatch. Bills of Lading, and particulars of contents and value, should accompany instructions.
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Overland Parcel Agents

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited. (In Liquidation.)
NOTICE is hereby given that the LIQUIDATORS of the above-named Company are prepared to receive, at the registered office of the Company, till 3 p. m., of THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, written offers for the purchase of the whole of the remaining land of the Company, comprising about 2,88,000 square yards or any portions thereof.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.
By Order,
EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 1, Church Lane, 17th February, 1881.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at 2 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
(2) To declare a Dividend of 10 per cent.
(3) To liquidate portion of balance of Preliminary Expenses.
(4) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(5) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st February, 1881.

CHEAVIN'S
### PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

| | | Cash prices. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 000 | Half gallon size | 9 0 |
| " " | " Wicker covered | 11 0 |
| " 00 | One and a half gallon size | 11 0 |
| " " | " Wicker covered | 14 0 |
| " 0 | Two and a half gallon size | 15 0 |
| " 1 | Three and a half gallon size | 20 0 |
| " 2 | Five gallon size | 27 0 |
| " 3 | Six " | 31 0 |
| Ornamental Dining-room Filters | | 40 0 |
| Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware | | 40 0 |
| Cheavin's Pocket Filter | | 5 0 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

FOR SALE, with their engagements, owner retiring from the Turf, the well-known RACE HORSES:—
PALMERSTON—Winner of various Flat and Hurdle Races in Australia,
Of Calcutta Burdwan Cup ... 1879-80
Grand Annual Hurdle Race ... do.
Tikkara Cup ... do.
J. C. Singh Cup ... 1880-81
Calcutta Grand Annual HurdleRace do.
Mozufferpore Tirhoot Stakes ... do.
Do. Durbhungah Cup ... do.
Sonepur Doomraon Cup ... do.
CARACTACUS—B. W. G., 4 years, landed 18th Sept. 1880, Winner of Calcutta Colonials
Dacca Trials,
Do. Ahsoonoola's Cup.
These horses are in training and in first-rate order. Apply to R. HARVEY, Esq., Bengal Club, Calcutta.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.
SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—
COPY OF RESOLUTION.
In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.
Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE KURRACHI ICE COMPANY, Limited.
IN order to make certain IMPROVEMEMTS and EXTENSIONS to the Ice Factory of the above Company at Kurrachi, the Directors of the Company, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by clause 23 of the Articles of Association, are desirous of BORROWING, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 25,000, for periods of one, two, and three years, the repayment of which, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, is to be secured by debentures under the common seal of the Company, creating a first charge on the land, buildings and machinery of the Company at Kurrachi. Out of the above sum of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 12,000 have already been subscribed. Persons desirous of subscribing the whole or any part of the balance of the said sum are requested to apply at once to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, where a form of the debentures can be seen and full particulars obtained.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1881.

### COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,
Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to
ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,
Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.
Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers ... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT.
THURSDAY, FEB. 24,
BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25,
THE TWO ORPHANS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26,
THE GREEN BUSHES.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box to hold eight ... Rs. 32
Do. do. four ... " 16
Orchestra Stalls ... " 4
Pit Stalls ... " 2
Back Seats ... Annas " 8
Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.
GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
### GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessees ... Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
MONDAY, 28th FEB.
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN TURNER,
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN AND STAGE MANAGER;
when will be presented
AN ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME ENTITLED
CONRAD, THE CORSAIR.
A NEW AND GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION
BY
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.
NEW MUSIC BY
Mr. DUDLEY WYATT.
THREE CLOWNS!
TWO PANTALOONS!

FOR SALE.
THE handy first-class Barque CORFU, of 387 tons net register, A 1 in Lloyds, is for sale as she lies in Bombay Harbour.
She is a specially strong and well built ship, and is in first-class order. She was re-metalled in 1879, and has just undergone docking and survey in this Port. Offers will be received by
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Tenders will be received up to 3rd March, 1881, for the supply during the year 1881-82 of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., will be furnished on application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained on payment.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Byculla, 23rd Feb., 1881.

NOTICE.
No. T 10.—10072 of 1880-81.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the CONVEYANCE of about 216 SINGLEMEN from BOMBAY to ENGLAND by a steamer under the conditions contained in Admiralty Regulations for H. M. Transport Service.
Tender form can be seen at this office.
G. O'B. CAREW,
Resident Transport Officer.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1881.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the Matter of LAKMIDAS MEGJEE, an adjudged Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of March next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of 6½ per cent. Dated this 21st day of February, 1881.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of February, 1881.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION to be held here on FRIDAY, 25th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., R. N. Coghlan, Esq., will propose that the reports of the weekly proceedings of the Town Council, in as ample a form as practicable, be regularly and promptly furnished to the members of the Corporation for their information.
Surgeon-Major Henry Cook will move that sanction be given, as recommended by the Town Council, to the sale of 600 lineal feet of 12-inch cut water mains at Rs. 60 per ton to Mr. D. E. Gostling.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary Town Council.
23rd February, 1881.

### COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.
A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.
THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1881, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1880.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of Mr. J. R. Duxbury and Mr. C. Tyabjee, who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1881.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

LATEST TRIUMPH,
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.
### WHEELER & WILSON
HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" & DIPLOMA FOR SEWING MACHINES OVER EIGHTY COMPETITORS, BEING THE HIGHEST AWARD MADE.
THE "Grand Prize" of which about 100 were awarded to Exhibitors of all nations and classes, is 2½ inch in diameter, and weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois and must not be mistaken for the Gold Medal, which is of secondary grade, of 2 inch in diameter and 3 ounces in weight, and of which 2,600 were awarded.
No Sewing Machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's genuine machines in all the Exhibitions of the world.
For Family use and all grades of manufacturing in Cloth and Leather.
Hand and treadle Machines, prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 165. Curved and Straight Needles.
Machines for making button holes; Machines for Pleating and Kittering.
Extras and Sundries always in Stock.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

### FOLLOWING ENGLISH PERIODICALS OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1881.

| | Bombay. | | Up Country. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All the Year Round | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Army List | 14 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Belgravia | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Blackwood's Magazine | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Bow Bells | 5 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Boys Own Paper | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Cassell's Family Magazine | 4 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| Chambers Journal | 4 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| Cotemporary Review | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Cornhill Magazine | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Every Month | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Family Herald | 3 | 12 | 4 | 12 |
| Fortnightly Review | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Good Words | 4 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| Illustrated Household Journal | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Leisure Hour | 3 | 12 | 4 | 12 |
| London Journal | 5 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| London & Parish Fashion | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Lamode Illustre | 18 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Macmillan's Magazine | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Milliner and Dressmaker | 11 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| Miras Journal | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Miras Midmonthly Journal | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Nineteenth Century | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Popular Educator (new series) | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Sunday at Home | 3 | 12 | 4 | 12 |
| Sylvias Home Journal | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Temple Bar | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Time | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Universal Instructor | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Wedding Bells | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| World of Fashion | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Young Lady's Journal | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Medow Street.

## FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES
FROM
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.
Per dozen ... ... ... ... ... Cash ...Rs. 32

### OLD PALE COGNAC.
Per dozen ... ... ... ... ... Cash ...Rs. 29

### PALE COGNAC.
Per dozen ... ... ... ... ... Cash ...Rs. 25

These fine old Spirits, celebrated for their purity, softness, and delicacy, have been known throughout India for upwards of Fifty Years as the best value imported.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
### BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.
### INDEX GEOGRAPHICUS INDICUS:
Being a List, Alphabetically arranged, of the Principal places in her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire, accompanied by notes and statements statistical, political, and descriptive, of the several provinces and administrations of the Empire, the Native States, independent and feudatory, attached to and in political relationship with each, and other information relating to India and the East, Latitudes, Longitudes, and Heights above Sea Level of the several Military Cantoments, Sanataria, Civil Stations, &c.
WITH MAPS.
The Spelling of all the Names being in accordance with the recent Orthography authorised by the Government of India.
By J. FREDERICK BANESS, F. R. G. S.
Survey of India.
In one Volume, Super-royal 8vo., half bound Roan. Twelve Rupees.

### W. NEWMAN & CO., CALCUTTA.
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LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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### MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
## LADY FERGUSSON.

### JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PARASOLS IN ALL COLOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE COSTUMES.

### AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

## C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
### UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

### GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ... ...Rs. 26
Do. " large size ... ... " 25 and 30
Do. " do. very superior ... ... " 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ... " 30 and 35
ormerly sold at ... " 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
### SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ... .. Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ... " 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch" ... Rs. 35
" 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ... " 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ... " 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish ... " 75

### GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ... Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ... " 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ... " 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ... " 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ... " 65
Do. do. lever escapement ... " 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ... " 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ... " 200 to 240

### C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

## BOMBAY RACES.

## CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES
### FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.
The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.
IN GERMAN SILVER CASE ... ... ...Rs. 80
" FINE " ... ... ... " 85
" 18-CARAT GOLD " ... ... ... " 150
*Description*:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.
There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.
On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.
We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

## FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS
WILL OPEN
FOR A SHORT SEASON
IN
BOMBAY,
MONDAY, MARCH 7TH.
For more particulars see future advertisements.
G. AGRATI, General Agent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION SOCIAL MEETING.
THERE will be a SOCIAL MEETING in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, Kalbadevie, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 p. m.
Admission by tickets at eight annas each, to be had at the Tract Society or at the door.
Ladies are cordially invited. After tea the Annual Report will be read and addresses delivered.

WORTH REMEMBERING.
WHEN Headache, Biliousness or Indigestion causes you sleepless hours and days of anguish, go to B. S. Madon & Co., and purchase for 8 as. one box of
GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
and you will have a mild, safe and prompt remedy.
When your wife or daughters feel languid, weak and miserable, with no appetite or ambition, go at once and purchase a bottle of
GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
for Rs. 3-4. This is a wonderful tonic and strengthening medicine; leading Physicians recommend its use.
If the children are troubled with weakness, or the ordinary children's complaint, get a bottle of
CHILDREN'S PANACEA
for Re. 1-2 and let them take a dose once or twice a day, it is purely vegetable and will do them good.
☞ Apply also for other Graefenberg Family medicines at
B. S. MADON & Co.,
AGENTS IN INDIA.
12, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA BHUNDALIBHOY PARIANI has contracted to sell to HAJEE RAHIMTULABHOY JEEVARAJ the properties hereinunder firstly and secondly described. All persons having any claims against the said properties or either of them by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived, null, and void.
The said properties are described as follows:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chambarwada Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old numbers 955, 957, 957, and 958, and new Nos. 6687, and bearing old survey No. 265 and new survey No. 2840 of quit and ground rent, and which said house is now assessed under No. 4 was formerly assessed under No. 6, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Khakee Heema, on the west partly by the house of Babajee Yakoob and Joseph Abraham, and partly by the house of Abdoollabhai Abdool Rahman Pathan, and partly by the house of the said Bhundalibhoy Pariani, on the north by the said Chambarwada Road, on the south partly by the said house of the said Khakee Heema, and partly by the said house of the said Bhandhalibhoy Pariani, including a moiety of the sweeper's passages on the east, south, and west of the said premises belonging to the said property.
Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, in Don Tad 3rd Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1281 and 1286, and new No. 7032, and bearing old survey Nos. 353 and 353 and new survey No. 2843 of quit and ground rent, and assessed by the Collector of Assessement under No. 28, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by a passage, on the west by the said Don Tad 3rd Row, on the north by the house of Abdoolla Pesodee, and on the south by the house of Bhanjee Mowjee Mistree.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1881.
R. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

### TREACHER'S QUININE WINE
IS a light and elegant TONIC; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassfull.
Pint bottles each Cash Re. 1-8
Quart...... " " " 2-8
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
### MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.
WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
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| Small Bottles | Re. | 1- 0 | 1-2 |
| Large Bottles | " | 1- 12 | 2-0 |

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
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### LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.
2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.
The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS.
With solid gilt edged leaves, triple gilt mounts and clasps, bound in Russia or Morocco Leather, arranged to take Cartes-de-Visites, Vignettes, and Cabinet sized Photographs, with spare leaves for Views.
Leaves beautifully illuminated.
From Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 34.
Granite Leaves.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 25.
LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
Half bound in Cloth, or
Handsomely bound with Russia or Morocco Leather.

| Oblong Shape. Sizes. | Upright Shape. Sizes. |
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| 10 in. by 7 in. | 12 in. by 10 in. |
| 12 in. by 9 in. | 15 in. by 11 in. |
| 15 in. by 11 in. | 17 in. by 13 in. |
| 18 in. by 15 in. | 21 in. by 16 in. |
| 21 in. by 15 in. | |

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.
SCRAP BOOKS,
Half bound in Morocco, with tinted leaves.
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 15.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP ALBUM,
Each page gummed ready for use.
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
NEWSPAPER CUTTING ALBUM.
Useful for jottings and scraps from the Daily Papers.
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5-0.
ILLUSTRATED PAPER ALBUM.
For cuttings from the Illustrated papers.
Size 17 in. by 11½ in.
*Cash*, Rs. 5-12: *Credit*, Rs. 6-8.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.
A LECTURE will be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 p. m., by the Revd. H. Bochum, S. J., Professor of History and Philosophy, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Subject:—The discovery of the Lake Regions of Central Africa.

### APOLLO GARDENS.
SATURDAY, 26th INSTANT.
GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,
REPRESENTING 17 EPISODES OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
DANCING ON THE LARGE PLATFORM.
Doors open at 8-30.
ENTRANCE, Re. 1; CHILDREN, HALF PRICE.

NOTICE.—BARQUE "MARTABAN" FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the above vessel's arrival, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading and to take delivery of their respective goods without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that the wholesale price of the Company's Ice will, until further notice, be Rs. 20 per ton to all customers.
By order of the Board.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1881.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
### OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

### OZO,
The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.
Per Dozen Bottles, Cash Rs. 3.
INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
For Cartes-de-Visite, of Russia or Morocco Leather,
Plain or mounted in Nickel.
Single, from Rs. 0-10 to Rs. 8-0.
Double " " 4-8 " 13-8.
Oxford Shape, in Wood.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Ormula and Algerian Marble.
In numerous and pretty designs,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 50-0.
FOR CABINET SIZE PHOTOS.
Russia and Morocco Leather.
From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 40-0.
Plush, Velvet, and Leather.
From Rs. 4-0 to Rs. 20-0.
Oxford Shape, in Wood.
From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4-0.
Ormolu, Algerian Marble, and Oxydised Metal.
From Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 50-0.
PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
Adapted to take the new Promenade shaped Photograph, 10 × 6 in.
In Plush, Velvet, or Leather.
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 20.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT CASES.
In fancy Morocco and other Leathers, for the Pocket.
To hold from 1 to 6 Cartes de Visite ... 4 0 to 16 0
Do. 2 to 10 Cabinet Photos ... 5 0 to 18 0
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DURING a stay of nearly two weeks I found everything good and comfortable in HAMILTON'S HOTEL. CHEVALIER ERNEST DE MUNCK. Bombay, 13th February, 1881.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

BOARD WANTED with a quiet family living in the Fort. Address stating terms to "W," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a QUALIFIED EUROPEAN for the Management of a Cotton-Mill in Calcutta. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

"JESUS IS COMING."—A publication by W. E. B. Copies will be thankfully received by "J. S. B.," *Gazette* Office.

ESPLANADE PHILHARMONIC.—There will be no more meetings this season, there being so many other engagements.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S Fine Old Glenlivet WHISKY has ARRIVED and is now on sale at their several establishments.

THE Choicest Indian Tea.—"EUREKA" mixture, Re. 1-4-0 per lb. at Col. Hawe's Monsimbul Agency, Elphinstone Circle. M. H. MAJU and Co.

EUREKA MIXTURE.—The cheapest and best. None genuine without our registered Trade Mark. M. H. MAJU and Co., Bombay.

EUREKA MIXTURE.—Warranted pure and unadulterated. Only to be had at M. H. MAJU and Co.'s.

WHY drink inferior Tea when you may procure "EUREKA" MIXTURE at only Re. 1-4-0 per lb. at Colonel Hawe's Agency, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD by Auction on SATURDAY next, a high-caste bay ARAB GELDING. See BENNETT and Co.'s Advertisement.

"THE PEARLY PORTALS of a ROSE LIT MOUTH"—Carnation dentifrice, 8 annas per box. HANBURY & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHIMING CLOCK, by R. Bridgman, late with J. McCabe, largest size, suitable for large public buildings, at P. FRAMJEE, No. 15, Forbes Street.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, for four months certain, FURNISHED HOUSE facing the sea.—Address "A.," care of Post Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TEMPLE BAR, Grand Cafe Restaurant.—Breakfast or Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, Re. 1-8; Grilled Chops or Steaks, As. 8; Tea or Coffee, As. 2. per cup. 6 Billiard Tables.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a Parsee or Goozerati Hindoo CLERK, able to carry on correspondence in English and conversant with Cotton business. Apply to "J. B. N.," care of *Bombay Gazette*, with copies of testimonials.

AT LANOWLEE.—TO BE SOLD or LET on LEASE with or without furniture that desirable Residence Sophia Lodge, 15 minutes walk from the station. Apply by letter or otherwise to the owner at the Lodge. Lanowlee, 22nd February, 1881.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN PRESERVED FRUITS Malaga Raisins, Eleme Figs, Prunes, Almonds, &c. at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

THE general position of trade cannot be said to have undergone any improvement during the week. Imports continue depressed by excessive supplies, and export produce is coming in so slowly that sellers are enabled to maintain a range of prices far in excess of home values. In Cotton this is particularly noticeable, as the demand for Surats at home is languid to a degree, whilst here, early sales at high rates, and much more limited arrivals than was generally anticipated at this period of the season keep figures about ½d. per lb. above both Liverpool and the Continent. This state of things cannot, of course, last throughout the season, although judging from the way Oomras are coming in, and the small quantity of Broach yet available, the out-turn of the crop will not be so large as was expected two or three months ago. Seeds, too, are not plentiful, old stocks being reduced to a very small compass, whilst only small parcels of new Linseed are coming in. Freights have necessarily felt the scarcity of produce, several chartered steamers having been placed on the market again by their charterers, until rates for Liverpool have been forced down to 25s. This will, no doubt, work its own cure before long, as steamers will be diverted to other ports, meanwhile the competition for cargo to cover freight engagements necessarily tends to assist other things in keeping up the price of produce. Money shows a decided upward tendency; and Exchange is the reverse of an assistance to business, the rapid fluctuations being most unsettling to merchants. Government Paper is steady; shows quiet.

MONEY.—Although no change has been made in the Bank of Bombays rates of discount at today's board meeting, the general tendency of the market is, without doubt, in favour of higher figures, and an advance cannot be far off. Both here and in Calcutta the demand for Money is steadily on the increase, and looking to the large export trade to be financed for in the course of the next three months, it is not to be expected that rates could be maintained at their present level for long.

EXCHANGE.—The market has undergone some rapid fluctuations this week, but closes at an advance of about ⅛ per cent. on the figures given in our last report. Last mail day, owing to the unexpectedly high figure obtained for Council drafts, a rise of 5-32d. to 3-16d. took place, and for this mail business opened on Friday on the basis of 1s. 8d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 5-16d. for 3 months' Credit Bills. During the day an advance of 1-16d. was for a time current in Bank Paper, but a quieter feeling set in at the close, and 1-32d. under the opening rates was done. On Saturday a distinctly downward tendency was manifested, and this continued up to Monday evening, when the lowest point of the week was touched at 1s. 7 27-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 3-16d. for 3 months' Credits. Yesterday an advance of 3-32d. took place, and to-day Bank Paper has further advanced 1-32d., making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 31-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 15-16d., 3 months' 1s. 8 ⅛d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 9-32d., Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 5-16d. per rupee.

For the immediate future rates will as usual be governed by the price obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. Our present level is based on an average of 1s. 7 15-16d., and should better than that result as a number of people expect, we shall probably see an advance in like proportion to-morrow. In the meantime the Banks have been buyers for future delivery to-day on comparatively favourable terms, Credits for April having been done at 1s. 8 5-16d. and for May delivery at 1s. 8 11-32d. per rupee. This would appear to indicate no anticipation of higher rates yet awhile, but the fact of the matter is that any opinion just now regarding the future is of little value. The rise has been entirely owing to the view taken at home with reference to the approaching bi-metallic conference in Paris, and ordinary trade influences here are, to a certain extent, lost sight of at the moment. We have, undoubtedly, a large export season before us, but notwithstanding this we scarcely think any great strength would have been apparent in Exchange throughout the season but for the movement on the part of the French Government.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to 1-16 per cent. premium and 60 days' sight are quoted at ⅞ per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills have receded to Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

From Hong Kong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8⅞d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅝d per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—To begin with a very quiet feeling pervaded the market, but latterly more firmness has been apparent, and values have gradually hardened until at the close we are quite ⅜ per cent. up, the week, to-day's rates being:—Fours, Rs. 100⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109⅛. No great extent of business has been done during the week, the existing aspect of the local Money market keeping speculators aloof, but we are now as much governed by the London movements as anything else, and the firmness in Silver there naturally brings Rupee Paper into favour.

SHARES.—On the whole the market may be called quiet, although at the same time fairly steady. In *Bank* shares the changes have been insignificant. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 732½. Nationals, Rs. 1 lower at Rs. 108, Agras unchanged at Rs. 134. *Press Companies*, as a general rule, are unaltered, but we have to notice an advance of Rs. 25 in Fort and Rs. 10 in Sind, while a decline of Rs. 20 has taken place in East India, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussil and New Indian. *Spinning and Weaving* mill shares are slighty irregular. The more speculative concerns are easier, but the greater number of the mills are working to a fair profit, and have either improved slightly in value or have only receded to a small extent. We note an advance of Rs. 25 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 10 in Empress, Madras United, Oriental, Soonderdas, Southern India, and Victoria. A decline of Rs. 60 is quoted in Soonderdass, Rs. 30 in Bhownugger Mills, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Khandeish, Rs. 15 in Coorla, Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern, Rs. 6 in Anglo-Indian and Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo, Mazagon, Morarjee Goculdas, and Western India. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies we have to notice an advance of Rs. 15 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co. and Rs. 5 in Colaba Land. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 25 and Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 10 per share lower.

PIECE-GOODS.—So far from any improvement having been apparent, the market this week has been duller than ever, and from the bazaar the clearances have not exceeded 1,800 to 2,000 packages. This, too, although dealers in a general way have been very willing sellers at in some cases a decline of one anna per piece from previous rates. Excessive supplies continue as before the leading adverse feature, but higher exchange coming at the same time with weaker advices from the home side naturally tend in the same direction. Altogether the position is the reverse of encouraging, and there seems little hope of things taking a turn for the better during the remainder of this season.

In *Local* Goods the business this week has been about 1,400 to 1,500 packages at an average of As. 8⅜ to As. 8⅝ per lb.

TWIST.—English Yarns continue most difficult to move, and the actual transactions this week have been very limited. Stocks are liberal, and a decline of As. ¼ per lb. has been established in 30's Water, although other counts are nominally unaltered. For *Local* Yarns there is a fair enquiry, and 2,200 bales have changed hands this week at As. 7¼ to As. 7¾ per lb. for 20's.

METALS.—*Copper.*—A very limited enquiry prevails, and prices have declined As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. since last mail. Stocks are heavy. *Yellow Metal* is also quiet at a partial decline of As. 4 per cwt. *Iron* is dull with stocks considerably in excess of current requirements. Our quotations are reduced As. 4 per cwt. and Re. 1 per candy.

COALS.—No actual change has taken place in the position of the market this week. Stocks on the bunder are enormous and increasing, but the absence of sellers to arrive prevents any further decline. We quote Davison's Rs. 15, Cardiff Rs. 16, and Welsh Hartley Rs. 14 per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The telegraphic accounts from home this week have been dull throughout, and we have consequently had weak markets here with, as a rule, declining prices. For ready ginned Broach and the higher classes of Omra which are in request for this month's shipment, the fall has not been more than Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but for distant delivery Rs. 5 per candy must be taken off our former rates. A considerable business has been done at the reduced figures, but mostly by people covering in previous sales, the extent of new transactions for actual export being limited.

Arrivals this week have been comparatively small, supplies of Omras being much more restricted than was generally expected, while of Broach there is not much coming in yet and less of Dhollerahs. Regarding the latter growth reports are still all that could be wished, but of the two former the outturn does not seem likely to be up to the original estimates, and an idea is now gaining ground that the total yield will not be much over last season. We do not as yet go quite so far as that, but we are not now inclined to anticipate exports of anything over 800,000 bales during the season.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons:—

| | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 23,840 | 39,810 | 25,392 |
| Since 1st Sept. | 318,097 | 312,808 | 206,027 |
| Since 1st Jan. | 173,116 | 194,814 | 133,506 |

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 6,334 bales, making a total of 109,961 bales since 1st January against 104,571 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

| | | | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Good Akote | | Ready | Rs. 215 | =5 13/32d. |
| ,, Do. | do. | (March delivery) | ,, 210 | =5 7/16d. |
| ,, Good Omra, | | Ready | ,, 213 | =5 15/32d. |
| ,, Do. | do. | March delivery | ,, 208 | =5⅛d. |
| ,, F.G.F. | do. | Ready | ,, 196 | =5 1/32d. |
| ,, Do. | | March delivery | ,, 195 | =5 1/16d. |
| ,, G. F. Omra, | | Ready | ,, 186 | =4 25/32d. |
| ,, Do. | do. | March delivery | ,, 185 | =4 13/16d. |
| ,, Good Hingunghaut, | | Ready | ,, 216 | =5 17/32d. |
| ,, Good M. G. Broach, | | March dely. | ,, 225 | =5 25/32d. |
| ,, Do. | Dhollera, | April do. | ,, 204 | =5 5/16d. |
| ,, F.G.F. | do. | do. do. | ,, 194 | =5 1/16d. |
| ,, G.F. | do. | do. do. | ,, 184 | =4 27/32d. |

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—In the beginning of the week rates were dull and declining, the price for ready touching Rs. 6-4 and for May delivery Rs. 6-1 per cwt. Within the past few days, however, a strong competition has existed for Seed to fill pressing freight engagements, and prices have been rapidly run up to Rs. 6-9 to 6-10 for ready and Rs. 6-3 for May. *Rapeseed* is quiet at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for New Guzerat April-May delivery. Of Old Seed there is no ready stock. *Gingelly* continues dull and declining, and we now quote White, Rs. 34 to Rs. 37; Mixed, Rs. 33 to Rs. 34; Red, Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy.

WHEAT.—A fair enquiry prevails for ready notwithstanding quiet accounts from home, and Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-8 must now be quoted for Soft White. April-May delivery is quoted at Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 28 per candy.

### PRICES OF BULLION &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 12-2-3 |
| Carolas | ,, 236 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 221 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 231 |
| Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness | ,, 107-4-0 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 19-9-6 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | ,, 19-8-0 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | ,, 19-6-0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch | ,, 19-6-0 |
| Pekin Gold Bars | ,, 19-2-0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Shakespeare, 1,756 tons, Captain T. Kearan, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain J. Sevack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with 20 deck passengers.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shahzada 1,046 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. A. E. Pinching, and five deck passengers.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain C. J. O. Reingheim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and Mr. Thick, and 114 deck passengers.

THE ship Rufus E. Wood, 1,477 tons, Captain W. R. Swet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (16th Oct.) with a cargo of 2,188 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Alverton, 897 tons, Captain C. Darnell, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (15th Jan.) with a cargo of 1,290 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Clan Lamont, 1,354 tons, Captain S. H. Palmer, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Purdie, Mrs. Cawse, Col. and Mrs. Seazreen, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Nelson.

THE steamer Muriel, 885 tons, Captain J. Hansey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough (14th Jan.) with the following cargo:—2,560 bars iron, 167½ tons coals, 50 tons iron, and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Spencer, Mr. K. Spencer, Mr. J. C. Pottinger and party, Mr. A. Ertel, Master W. Jardine, and 14 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Timavo, 1,091 tons, Captain G. de Grisigono, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Trieste (15th Jan.) with six deck pasengers and the following cargo:—From Trieste.—19 packages glass-ware, 11 packages piecegoods, 5 cases medicine, and 6 packages sundries. From Portsaid.—1 package raisin, and 22 packages oil of storax. From Hoodooda.—6 packages ivory, and 1 package specie. From Jeddah.—45 packages specie. From Aden.—110 packages gum, 3 packages aloes, 12 packages munjeet, 9 bales gunnies, 86 packages olibanum, 23 tons empty casks, and 1 package coffee.

### DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Cathay, 1,881 tons, Captain W. Robbie, will sail to-day for Australia with the Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Osbourne.

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Timavo (s) | Grisigone | Trieste, Jan. 15. |
| 23 | Muriel (s) | Hansey | Middle'bro', Jan. 14 |
| | Alverton (s) | Darnell | W. Htl'pool Jan. 15. |
| | Oorun (s) | Reingheim | Cutch, Feb. 21 |
| | R. E. Wood | Swet | Cardiff, Oct. 16 |
| | J. B. Brown | Keazer | Liverpool, Oct. 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Shahzada (s) | Budd | Calcutta. |
| | Clan Gordon (s) | Levack | Calcutta. |
| | Clan Lamont (s) | Palmer | Marseilles. |
| | Khandalla (s) | Smith | Calcutta. |
| | C. of Berwick | Richards | Bollasoro. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Cathay, Robbie, to Australia.
Ship Shakespear, Kearon, to Akyab.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hispania, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Timavo, to Trieste.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Africa (s) | Henderson | Bombay, Jan. 28. |
| 19 | Chychassa (s) | Barke | London, Jan. 10. |
| | Eurydice (s) | Delbel | London, Oct. 23. |

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18.—Steamers Shahjehan, Suez, Arratoon Apcar and Bhundara. Ships Phattel Barry and Northern Monarch. Barques Cicero.

Feb. 19.—Steamers Mahratta, Oriental, and Sir John Lawrence. Ship City of Lucknow.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 40 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum; 125 bales wool, Mathooradass Vussonjee; 120 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee; 19 bales wool, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola; 18 bales cotton, Galabroy Hurdayal.
Virago (s)—446½ cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 259 cwts galls and 21½ cwts nuxvomica, Purmanandass Vallice; 10 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.
Sicily (s)—529 boxes gambier, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 52 bales wool, Nensey Heerjee; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
City of Baltimore (s)—187½ cwts galls, Kessowjee Ruttonsey; 200 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan; 1,000 cwts wheat, Bapty Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 180 cwts mustard seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 34 bales cotton waste, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Deepdale (s)—500 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan; 300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moor and Co.
Dunfillan—2 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

J. M. Church (s)—28 bales skins, Davidass Morlidhur; 108 cwts bones, Bapoobhoy Bhoga; 75 cwts myrabolams, Damodur Kessowjee; 300 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayal; 57 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 17 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co.
Bowsfield (s)—56 cwts, ginger, Luckmedass Narondass; 10 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s)—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotsman (s)—1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Lamont (s)—191 cwts. groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.
Marian (s)—3,999 cwts groundnuts, 800 cwts wheat and 7,330½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,969½ cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Standard (s)—1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 700 bales cotton, Obise and Co.
Sumatra (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Marian (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 13,809 cwts gingellyseed, 1,969½ cwts linseed 2,000 cwts castor seed and 1,887 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Alice D Cooper—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bothal (s)—20 bales twist waste, F. Sanquet and Co; 500 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Yarm (s)—501 cwts pepper and 199½ cwts. coffee, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Madras (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s)—5 cases silk, M. S. Neemajee; 11 cwts. coffee, H S. Misree.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MALTA.

City of Baltimore (s)—1,600 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla (s)—19 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 25 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.
Shahzada (s)—100 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraz.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet (s)—187 cwts sandalwood, Aradaser Merwanjee; 450 cwts raisins, 60 cases sharkfins and 20 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 21 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 cases fishmaws and 25 cases sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 49 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co; 168 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 57 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 92 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahamed; 5 bales twist, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 25 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Ebram Arab; 37½ cwts gram, Rustomjee Nowrojee.
Avoca (s)—30 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurimookroy; 193 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund; 22 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 135 bales cotton, Madhowrao Bassaserdass; 23 bales cotton, Ramdayall Budridass; 41 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 45 bales cotton, Gulamhoosein Jan Mahamed; 129 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 125 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 65 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FEBRUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—400 cwts bones, Ally Mahomed Hasum; 325 cwts gall, Jetha Purshotum; 235½ cwts gall, Goculdass Jethany; 43 bales cotton waste, Hiptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 50 bales wool, Heerjee Hunsraj; 50 bales wool, and 51 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass; 100 bales cotton, Ebjee Oomersy; 40 bales cotton, Ludha Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensee; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 65 bales cotton, Soonderjee Dewchund; 50 bales cotton, Sewchund Motichund; 400 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jairaz and Co; 1,650 cwts rice, Mirzamull Shewbux; 23 bales cotton, Heerjee Cullianjee.
Virago (s)—500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 120 bales rags, Chutoo Pairaj; 157½ cwts myrabolams, Khuttow Mathoora; 243 bales wool and 21 bales hides, Finlay, Muir and Co; 32 bales wool, Eduljee Haiee Abdoola Gafoor.
Sicily (s)—1,200 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckumsee and Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—4½ cwts rice, Nursey Khuttow; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 20 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co; 41 bales rags, Soonderdass Kessowjee; 9 bales rags, Thackersey Nowrojee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Deepdale (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and C; cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraz.

FOR LONDON.

J. M. Church (s)—23 cwts fish, P. Rubin; 64 cwts coffee and 10 cases benjamin, Hajee Sidick Habib; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bowesfield (s)—12 bales hides, Ramanbhoy Russoolbhoy; 19 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 22 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 10 bales skins, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckmedass and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 5 bales skins, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eschol (s)—400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bothal (s)—405 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Yarn (s)—500 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s)—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Timavo (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 200 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Calvilla (s)—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calvilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Surat (s)—2,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Timavo (s)—150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 500 cwts castor seed, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 566 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Marion (s)—3,000 cwts castorseed, and 200 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 73 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers
Sumatra (s)—50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marion (s)—200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.
Surat (s)—2 cases shawls, Sir C. Forbes and Co.
Sumatra (s)—2,100¾ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Bedford (s)—150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra (s)—360 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s)—1 bundle shawls, Ahmedshaw Joosubshaw; 1 bale carpets, H. Cuzrany.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Timavo (s)—10 packages cloves, 41 cwts ginger, and 19¼ cwts pepper, J. Dinar and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla (s)—35 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.
Shazada (s)—100 bales cotton, Muneeram Shangane.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet (s)—30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—15 cases ghee, Vulubjee Hansraj; 80 cwts olibanum and 10 cwts raisin, Datardina Mowjee; 112¼ cwts raisin, Abdoola Jaffer; 5¼ bales twist and 5¾ cwts Cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Romanjee and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 45 bales twist and ¾ cwts raisin, Hajee Ally Sheerajee; 200 bales cotton, Futchand Marwaree; 23 cases storax Currimbhoy Ebram; 87½ cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
Thibet s—50 cwts onions, Abdoola Bushir; 125 cwts sandalwood, Ardaseer Merwanjee; 21 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 145 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 86 bales cotton, Hunsraj Hursookdass; 90 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Abdool Khasuk; 8½ cwts horns, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 21 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5½ cwts horns and 2½ cwts elephant teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 28 chests opium, N. G. Abraham.
Thibet (s), 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 74 chests opium, Sookhram Buxiram; 15 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

### HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

350-80—In-person—Crustnabai vs Namia Crustnajee—In person.
660-77—C Tyabjee—Bai Lukhmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshal and others—Prescot and W and Ardeshir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

200-80—J. C. Cama—Gungajee Kakoo Gadday vs Raghoozill and another—Balkrishna and B.
39-80—H. Bicknell—Moteebai vs Cooverbai and others—J. Macfarlane.
415-80—Payne and G—Premjee Heerjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Prescot and W.
37-80—Smith and F.—Meghjee Dossa vs Dadumeya Dosmahomed—R. M. Sayani.
171-80—Muljee and B—Bhowanbhoy Ramjee vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.
448-80—Ardeshir and H—Narrotumdass Candass vs Navivahoo and others—Smith and F—Hearn C and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

25-80—R. M. Sayani—Pung Shari Prugutnam, &c., vs. Lalldass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
79-80—Hearn C. and L.—Burjorji Muncherji Wadia and another vs. the Nursey S. and W. Company—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.
271-78—Jefferson, B and D—Khimjee Jewa and others vs. Cassibai—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

For Consent Decree.

53-79—C Tyabjee—Jafferjee Hussanali vs Namubee and others—M. H. Khan and Prescot and W.
315-80—M. H. Khan—Zohrabai and others vs Futteh Mahomed Shaik Boodin and others—Janardhun and H.

Motion.

128-80—Jefferson B. and D—Hassonbhoy bin Syed Abdool and others vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—Payne and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

316-80—Prescot and W.—J. T. Bell and another vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Ardesir and H.
511-81—M. H. Khan—Bechersing Sobhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhun and H.
373-81—H. Bicknell—Bai Awabai vs Meherbai and others.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Seagrim, Lieut.-Col., S. C. on medical certificate from Allahabad.

FEBRUARY 22.

Fraser, Lieut., 92nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Mean Meer.
Bannatyne, Major, 8th King's, on leave, from Mean Meer.

FEBRUARY 23.

Taylor, Capt., 8th Kings, on leave, from Mean Meer.
McArthur, 2nd Lieut., 25th Foot, on medical certificate, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Hay, Capt., 1st Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Cracroft, Major, Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, to Saugor.
Seymour, Lieut.-Col., Rifle Brigade, to join to Poona.
Seagrim, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Quill, Surg., from leave, to Kirkee.

### THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 23, 1881.

1. The following invitation is published for the information of such of the officers of the Corps, as may desire to avail themselves of it.

22nd February, 1881.

"Pottery and Silver Works, School of Art, Esplanade."

Mr. Terry requests a visit from General Hewett and officers of the volunteers to inspect the silver elephant (the work of Mr. Terry's artisans) presented by Colonel Gonne to the officers of H. M.'s 17th Lancers.

The elephant will be on view from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. till the 26th instant.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 17.

With the sanction of Govt., the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the following postings in the Army Musketry Staff:—

Capt. A. I. Shepherd, Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, is transferred at his own request from the 2nd to the 5th circle, with effect from the 4th Jan., 1881, vice Capt. H. T. P. Evans, 30th Foot, relieved.

Capt. W. Hill, S. C., Wing Officer 2nd Goorkha Regt., to be Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry in the 2nd circle, vice Shepherd, with effect from the 1st Jan., 1881.

Capt. C. J. Whitaker, 65th Foot, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry in the 7th circle, vice Capt. Money, S. C., returned to regimental duty with the 11th Bl. Lancers, and until the return from furlough of Capt. Carter, or until further orders, with effect from the 20th Dec., 1880.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 26th Oct., 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice E. A. Bryan to officiate as Asst. Apothy. to British troops at Kuldannah, from the 8th Oct. to the 12th Nov., 1880.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 1st Feb., directing Lieut.-Col., R. W. Elton, commanding at Michni, to assume command until further orders of the Doaba outposts, vice Lieut.-Col. G. B. Fisher, proceeding on furlough; and directing Captain E. E. Money, 11th Bl. Lancers, Doing Duty Officer at the Doaba outposts, to assume command of Fort Shabkadar, in addition to his other duties.

1-12th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 19th Dec., 1880, appointing Lieut. A. C. Cubitt Asst. Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the above date, vice Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie, resigned.

65th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 25th Jan., 1881, directing Lieut. L. P. Ditmas to officiate as Asst. Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the 10th Jan., 1881, vice Lieut. W. E. N. Bredin, reported sick.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 21st Jan., making the following officiating appointments:—

Capt. F. C. Burton, on return to duty, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Major T. B. M. Glascock, officiating as 2nd in Command.

Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Capt. Burton.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl. Order, dated the 27th Jan., making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major W. I. Bax:—

Capt. E. E. Money, Sqdn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut.-Col., A. H. Prinsep, officiating as Comdt.

Lieut. S. B. Beatson, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Major Bax.

Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Heath, on furlough.

17th Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 6th Jan., making the following Officiating appointments, with effect from 6th Dec., 1880, vice Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wauchope, vacated on proceeding on leave:—

Major T. Dawes, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt. G. Brehon, Qrmr., to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

9th Lancers.—Lieut. J. Hunter, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. Lord D. S. W. Ogilvy, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-5th Fusiliers.—Col. T. S. Bigge, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of aviling himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt. J. J. Robinson, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation pending retirement.

2-8th Foot.—Major W. Bannatyne, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, until the 31st Oct., 1881, on private affairs.

2-22nd Foot.—Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 4th Goorkhas,) to Calcutta, from the 20th Feb. to the 20th Aug., 1881, to study the native language.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. (Adjt.) A. E. R. Curran, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 18.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

44th Regt.—Lieut. Thomas James Pearce Kelly to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Morell, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 29th Sept. 1880.

88th Regt.—Lieut. Nathaniel Albert Delap Barton to be inst. of Musketry, vice Thirkill, deceased, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 28th Jan. 1881.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. F. S. Gwatking, Sqdn. Offir., to be Adjt., vice Deane, vacated on promotion to Capt. dated 13th Jan. 1881.

31st N. I.—Major S. Beckett, S. C., to officiate as 2nd in Command as a temporary measure, during the absence on furlough of Major Tweddell.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major M. Clementi, Depy. Judge Advocate, who has been directed to resume charge of the Oudh, Allahabab and Saugor circle, Major C. R. Matthews, Offig. Depy. Judge Advocate, is transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore circle, vice Lieut. Col. A. Seagrim.

Major W. E. Chambers, S. C., lately employed as Comdt. Naga Transport Corps, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—Higher Standard in Persian—Lieut. J. F. Worlledge, S. C., 7th N. I. Higher Standard in Hindustanee.—Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, 1-25th Foot, on probation 24th Punjab N. I., and J. M. A. Retallick, 1-25th Foot, on probation 45th N. I.

The Govt. of India have been pleased to confirm the following order:—

Rawal Pindi Division order, No. 971, dated the 27th Dec. 1880, appointing Capt. J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Station Staff Officer at Jhelum, to officiate, in addition to his other duties, as Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. for railway transport there, with effect from the 21st Dec. 1880.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 10th Feb. posting Lieut. Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal Infy., on return from sick leave, to Allahabad for general duty.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 3rd Feb. directing Col. C. E. Grogan, 2-8th Foot, to assume command of the station, during the absence of the Brigr. Genl. commanding the Lahore division, on inspection duty.

Lucknow Brigade after order, dated the 5th Feb. directing Col. J. E. Cordner, R. A., to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of the Lieut. Genl. Commanding the division on inspection duty.

Dated the 7th Feb. directing Lieut. Col. Lord R. D. Kerr, C. B., 10th Hussars, to assume command of the station, vice Col. Cordner, R. A., proceeded on inspection duty.

Dated the 8th Feb. directing Lieut. Col. Lord R. D. Kerr, C. B., 10th Hussars, to assume command of the station consequent on the departure on inspection duty of the Lieut. Genl. commanding the division.

40th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 21st Jan. appointing Lieut. F. A. Blyth, Offg. W. Offr. on probation, to officiate as Qr. Mr., vice Major R. O. Vyvyan, vacated.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE.

*LADY FERGUSSON will be AT HOME to receive visitors on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 5 p.m.*

*G. CLAREMONT, Capt., A. D. C.*
*Government House, Parell, Feb. 22, 1881.*

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR, DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY, OF BOMBAY and POONA,

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Pamphlets may be had on application.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHANNON—McDOWELL.—February 16th, at Kolhapur, R. J. Shannon, B. A., C. E., to J. F. McDowell, second daughter of the late R. McDowell, Esq., Carlow, Ireland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLIFFORD—February 19th, at Benares, the wife of W. W. Clifford, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PEMBROKE—February 14th, at Gurdaspur, James George Jeffery, eldest son of the late Captain J. Pembroke.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

WE have received a copy of the memorial of the landowners and traders of Carwar and Hubli, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, asking for the speedy construction of a railway from Carwar to Gudak *viâ* Hubli. The memorial is drawn up with considerable ability, and describes the advantages of the route followed by the narrow-gauge railway survey of 1873 very clearly. It is said that the memorial has received the signature of between three and four thousand landholders and other residents of the collectorates of Dharwar and North Canara. We lately drew attention to the urgent necessity for improving communications with the Southern Mahratta country, the district in this presidency most liable to famine. It is a remarkable fact that all officers who have had anything to do with the Southern Mahratta country have ended by declaring themselves in favour of the line from Carwar to Hubli. It will be remembered that Sir Richard Temple, whilst he was famine delegate, wrote against the scheme. He soon changed his opinion, however, when he had become Governor of Bombay, and had, as was his wont, thoroughly acquainted himself with the various districts under his charge, and their requirements. He then advocated the Carwar and Hubli narrow-gauge railway scheme with his habitual energy, and determined that the railway should be one of the earliest works carried out by the new scheme for providing provincial public works by provincial funds. We believe it was settled that the works should be definitely commenced in 1878, when the negociations with the Goa Government caused the Secretary of State to stop the project.

A cursory glance at the map will show that the route to be followed by this line possesses many exceptional advantages. A short line of only 109 miles will practically give the advantage of a line 450 miles long. It will put the town of Hubli into connection with Bombay. This short line of 109 miles will give all the advantages of easy communication to places 450 miles apart at the cost of construction required for a line of a quarter this distance. The line is not exposed to the competition of cart traffic, in the same way that most lines are exposed, on account of the extraordinary difficulties the ghaut roads present to ordinary carts, and from the way draught-cattle suffer from the effects of the Canara climate. For five months of the year there would be no competition at all, for the roads are absolutely impassable to carts during the rains. The monsoon bursts every year long before the ryots and traders up-country can get the greater part of the season's cotton to the coast, but every effort is made to get down as much as possible. Carts attempt to come down after the rains have set in; but when a heavy burst comes on, they are obliged to throw the docras into any hut or shed they can find on the road, and to hurry back again as they best may. Losses often occur in this way, and even the cotton that remains behind suffers considerably from the want of proper storage accommodation.

The various "points" in connection with the Carwar-Hubli-Gudak narrow-gauge scheme, and the advantages of this route over the proposed Portuguese line to Goa, are all clearly argued. We may briefly indicate them as follow:—

1. The Carwar route is shorter by 29 miles, and over a less expensive country.
2. The estimated traffic will yield a probable return of over 5 per cent. for the Carwar route, against only 2¾ per cent. for the Marmagoa line.
3. The harbour at Carwar is already made, a large amount of public money having been expended upon it. The harbour at Marmagoa will require an estimated expenditure of nearly half-a-million sterling, according to the estimate of Captain Dundas Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys.
4. Hardship will result to private individuals in Carwar and Hubli who have invested large sums there under the idea that a railway was to be made, if another route be chosen.

A fifth point is not touched upon by the memorialists, and as it is one which will naturally have considerable weight with the Government, we may as well allude to it. The Carwar line runs right through the best part of Canara, completely opening out the valuable forest estate of the Government. The forest products, besides timber, are year by year increasing in value; but the rate of increase is at present seriously hampered by the enormous cost of carriage. The Goa line, on the other hand, only skirts the north-east corner of the collectorate, and will only open that portion of the forests which already enjoys some sort of communication by means of the Kala Nuddee.

It must be admitted that the advantages of the Carwar route over the Goa line are almost beyond dispute. The only point about which there is room for argument would appear to be the relative advantages of the harbour at Marmagoa and Carwar. Upon this point the memorialists quote the report of the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, who, speaking of the Goa harbour even after the proposed works have been executed, says: "Marmagoa, with merely the addition of the small break-water proposed by Mr. Sawyer, is one of those ports which cannot be entered by large steamers during stormy weather in the night. The same may be said of Madras and Colombo (when the harbour-works are finished), of Galle and of Kurrachee. One great disadvantage to a vessel arriving in the vicinity of Marmagoa harbour by night would be, that she must bear to and, keep out at sea until day-light. On the contrary, the port of Carwar has a magnificent natural external break-water (the Oyster Rocks), well lighted, behind which vessels can run and anchor in perfect shelter at any time of the night, and at any season of the year. Moreover, this natural shelter can easily be improved by artificial works, which may extend over any number of years without interfering in any way with the harbour anchorage just outside the Beitkul cove; and year by year, as these works of the Oyster Rock advance, the swell which enters the bay must be more broken and reduced." The importance of this authoritative evidence cannot be over-estimated. The justice of the opinion expressed with regard to the Madras harbour-works has been since proved, for, as we saw the other day, the commander of a P. and O. steamer refused to enter the harbour during the fair season even to land the wife of the Governor of Madras. If harbours of this sort are too dangerous for steamers to enter during the fair weather, what will be their value during the monsoon? Is British credit to be pledged to make another such harbour on the western coast, when we have already a port close by, which the experience of many years has shewn to be perfectly safe during the roughest weather? This will be the practical result of giving British support to the Goa line.

In 1873 the Chamber of Commerce did not support the Carwar scheme, because they said that it was of more importance to secure safe and certain communication in all weathers than to obtain cheap communication during a portion of the year. The weekly voyages of the British India Steam Navigation Company have since then given abundant evidence that the Carwar route does furnish such safe and certain communication. The evidence of Captain Dundas Taylor and the practical example of Madras make it very doubtful whether Marmagoa would do so. Practical experience has removed the objection of the Chamber to the route. In the present state of the finances of India it is absolutely certain that there is no chance whatever of an overland line to Hubli being undertaken. The Chamber of Commerce have already protested strongly against Government support being extended to the Portuguese scheme. They have drawn attention to the fact that improved communications are the only practicable means by which an improvement in the quality of Dharwar cotton can be effected. Will they now go one step further and endeavour to give effect to their opinion, by memorialising the Secretary of State in support of the Carwar and Gudak line? If they do so, we have reason to believe that their memorial will be cordially endorsed by the Government of Bombay, and the unanimous expression of Bombay presidential and provincial opinion cannot but have some effect upon the English Government.

AN amended programme of H. E. the Governor's tour in the Southern Mahratta country has been adopted. His Excellency starts from Bombay on the 3rd proximo by steamer for Ratnagiri, whence he will ride to Amba Ghat on the 5th idem. He will spend part of the 7th and the 8th at Kolhapur, where he will be just about in time to hear the judgment in the great conspiracy case; will be at Belgaum on the 10th, Dharwar on the 12th, Yellapur on the 15th, and Carwar on the 18th. At Carwar the party will take ship again, and will return along the coast, calling at the small Native State of Jinjira on the morning, and getting into Bombay on the evening of the 22nd March.

THE administration report for the official year 1879-80 of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency, which has just appeared, is especially interesting, as it records the advance made in forestry in this presidency during the last year of the reign of that enthusiastic forester Sir Richard Temple. The advantage of a Governor taking interest in a special and important department is well shown. During the year the Forest Act of 1878 was brought into force throughout the presidency, chiefly by the influence of the late Governor, and a large area was added to the forest reserves. There are now close on 15,000 square miles of territory, divided into reserved and protected forests. Over the reserved portion the Forest Department has complete control, but certain rights are allowed over the area called protected. An officer in each forest district was also appointed to settle all claims and questions of right; this officer, one of the assistant collectors in each district, is called, according to the terms of the Forest Act, a settlement officer. Fire still seems to give great trouble, and no means have at present been found to combat this great enemy of forest growth. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the apathy which in former days characterised any attempts at preventing the yearly hot-weather fires of the forest region has disappeared. During the year the revenue has made a great bound towards a return to the prosperous days before the famine; and although more superior officers have been employed, the expenses have been less than the estimates for the increased supervision. Several useful maps are issued with the report. Altogether, considerable advance seems to have been made in forest conservancy throughout the presidency during 1879-80.

### ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.

ACCORDING to the official returns of the production of the precious metals in the United States, the yield of silver has fallen below the figures of the year 1877 in every year since, and although the statement for 1880 shows a slight increase over that of 1879, still it seems fair to conclude that 1877 exhibited the production at its highest. The question of silver production in the States, however, seems to be mainly a question of the Great Comstock Lode, as will be seen from the following figures. The net product of silver in the "metallic" territory of the republic rose from $17,320,000 in 1870 to $45,846,189 in 1877, when the Comstock Lode was at its most productive point. In 1878 and 1879 the total dropped to about $37,000,000, and last year it rose a little, to $38,000,000, the increase then being entirely due to the rapid development of scientific mining in the State of Colorado. But the falling off in the Comstock Lode has been so rapid and serious, that to all appearance that particular mine may soon be eliminated altogether from the list of silver producers; and a successor to it is hardly likely for generations to come. This means that we are not likely to have any more "scares" in the silver market arising from too rapid production of silver in quantities absolutely to deluge the market, but that although a steady increase is, perhaps, to be expected owing to the augmented appliances of science, it will be too gradual to upset market calculations of value. The table of yields in successive years at the Comstock is as follows for silver: 1876, $19,875,000; 1877, $20,139,850; 1878, $10,404,720; 1879, $5,190,600; 1880, $2,634,419. This decline prefigures a speedy exhaustion; and, as I have just said, there is no successor in the field at present. That it is not a purely accidental decline is shown not only by its progressiveness for three years running, but also by the simultaneous falling off in the gold production of the same mine. This in 1877 was $17,771,950; in 1878 it had sunk to to $9,825,500; and then came 1879 with $3,639,700, and 1880 with $2,675,173. This is an utter collapse of the "great expectations" that created so much alarm a few years ago, and I think the lesson is that the *increase* in the yield of silver will not be very marked for some years yet. There will be no more great "finds," but there may be a steady development of existing deposits which will cost more and more to work, and therefore yield less *relative* profit.

I observe that your article on gold-mining in India has been a good deal quoted here. You do not at all exaggerate the importance of the subject. For weal or for woe, an immense number of English investors are now interested to the extent of four or five millions sterling in the future of gold-mining, chiefly in India, and all in newly-opened mines. It only requires a glimpse of substantial success in any one mine, but particularly in an Indian one, to multiply these investors to an unlimited extent. Even now, although nothing has been done in any of them beyond prospecting, the shares are largely bought, and in the case of the four principal companies are at a premium of fully 100 per cent., that is, £1 shares are bought and sold for £2 each; not only so, but there are indications that many of the companies will sub-divide their properties and sell reefs or sections to new companies. The Dewala Moyar did so, and the Rhodes Reef Company is the result, that being the name of the offshoot. The South Indian, in the same way, has decided to part with two of its reefs, and is to have a meeting next week to confirm the bargain. If this plan is carried out much further, we shall have a multitude of fresh companies without any increase of resources or of material basis to work upon, and of course a corresponding increase in the number of investors, and thus, in case of failure, of dupes and victims. For that there will be many disappointments I still believe, though these may be mitigated to some extent by the circumstance that many who are shareholders in one concern are also shareholders in others; so that one prize out of three may suffice to recoup them for all their outlay.

In one of my letters last summer I called attention to the bill carried through the French Chamber of Representatives for granting bounties to French ship-builders and shipowners, and I also pointed out in a later communication what the Americans, another democratic people, intended to do in the same way. Both these incidents have now advanced to the stage known as practical politics, and it will soon be for the English shipping interest a question how the competition threatened can best be faced. The French bill for granting bounties did not pass the Senate last summer before the adjournment, but it has now passed with a slight modification, according to which French owners of vessels not built in France, who may acquire such vessels after the passing of the bill, are only to get half bounty. The object of this discriminating clause is, of course, to discourage the purchase by Frenchmen of ships built abroad, that is, in England. The effect will be a striking illustration of the curious anomalies of thorough protectionist legislation. Observe that bounties are to be granted in France to both shipbuilders and shipowners, whether the vessels be sailing or steam. Now, if the bounty were given to all vessels alike, wherever built, the French shipowner being free to buy in England on the cheapest terms would often do so, and on long voyages might cut out the English shipowner who enjoyed no bounty; but by reducing the subsidy to one-half the French shipbuilder will have the advantage over the English shipbuilder. Of course this is the object, but the oddity of the point is, that as the French shipowner is thus indirectly compelled to buy his vessel in the dearest market, he will be less able, notwithstanding the navigation bounty he gets, to compete with the English shipowner than if he got the full bounty, whatever flag his vessel was constructed under. He is taxed for the benefit of the French shipbuilder, he is then recouped, partially at least, by his particular bounty, and the suffering French public pays for both. Undoubtedly the bill, as it has now passed, is less adverse than was the original measure to the British shipowner, since the latter will have to fight a rival who, with all the advantage of a bounty on his side, yet sails a very expensively-built ship. In the United States they have not got quite so far as in France; but in both countries there is equal alarm at England's maritime supremacy, equal desire to put an end to it if possible, and an equal delusion on the subject of protection. Senator Blaine, who is thought likely to be the next Secretary of State, has introduced a bill to grant subsidies to ocean-going vessels carrying the mails, with the avowed object of taking from English ships as much of the over-sea trade as possible. The Americans support this proposal by English example, that is, they assume that our Cunard line, our P. and O., and our Royal Mail Steam Company would never have attained to their present high position had they not been fostered by judicious subsidies for carrying the mails. They do not see that numerous steam shipping companies and private shipowners without number who never fingered a farthing of subsidy have equally thriven and beat French and American rivals out of the field. The secret of their success was not subsidies, which, when secured, were by no means all profit, since they have constantly involved various restrictions in connection with the service of the mails, but the absolute freedom they enjoyed, which enabled them to buy all materials free of duty, to purchase ships from shipbuilders who were able to buy their materials in the cheapest market, and finally, to equip and sail their vessels on the cheapest possible terms, even as regards the nationality of the crews. It is rather disheartening to think that our free trade example, our teachings, and the spread among the Americans themselves of the elements of political economy have had so little effect on the other side of the Atlantic, or rather, seem to have been read backwards. The explanation is simply to be found in the amazing material prosperity of the States, due to a succession of bountiful harvests there and inferior harvests in Europe, but ascribed by Americans to their system of protection all round. Abstract reasoning does not affect this feeling.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce here have been discussing the usual mixture of topics from post-cards to bankruptcy, and technical education to that of discriminating duties on shoddy. The bankruptcy measure they favour us with is one based on the Scotch system, which gives large control to the creditors; and their resolutions on the subject embodied some very useful amendments to the existing law. They want that all costs whatever incurred in administration, whether by bankruptcy or liquidation, should be taxed by an officer of the court; that no debtor should be discharged save by order of the court, seven days' notice to be given to every creditor who has proved his debt; and that trustees should be compelled to render periodical statements of accounts to the court, and to make regular periodical dividends, as is required by the Scotch law. These recommendations are reasonable enough; but another follows, to the effect that no debtor who had failed to satisfy the court that his insolvency was beyond control should be allowed to occupy public positions until he had paid at least 10 per cent. in the pound. This is not so Draconic as some of the suggestions which have been made, but it is a very foolish one, and can only offer a premium on deception, if ever carried out. Many a swindler could make out to the satisfaction of many a bankruptcy commissioner that his insolvency had happened from causes beyond his own control, and, on the other hand, many an honest man might be punished under such a clause for the mere accidents resulting from an over-sanguine disposition. I do not suppose this provision will have any place in the Government bill, but as Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, is to introduce the bill, and as he is a business man, I am prepared to find it a businesslike workable measure.

At the same meeting of the Chambers of Commerce a resolution was passed to the effect that "the Government be urged to unite with other leading nations in a conference with reference to the desirability of a general bi-metallic system of currency." The speakers who supported this resolution pointed out the "inequalities and difficulties" which at present exist, and warmly advocated a change. I am quite sure the Government will not thank the Chambers for this resolution, since nothing is further from the intention of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues than any desire to tamper with our currency, or to desecrate that ark of the financial constitution, the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

Lancashire markets are dull still, the effects of the serious storm not having yet exhausted themselves. There is no real life either in the cotton trade or any other there, and very few orders can be placed at existing prices. Last month, however, was obviously an active one, as next week's Board of Trade returns may show us. To Calcutta, at least, the export of plain cottons last month was very large. According to one of the Manchester mercantile tables, it amounted to ninety-one millions of yards, these figures, however, including some heavy clearances at the end of December, which were not reported in time to be given in the tables for that month. The actual exports of plain goods in January were only seventy-five millions yards.

Your readers may chance to remember that about three weeks since I mentioned the Birmingham Corporation Loan as having been introduced here, and having proved a comparative failure. The amount was £2,000,000, in a 3½ per cent. stock, at the price of 98. It was all taken up at an average of £98-2-1 per cent., but something much better was anticipated, as the stock of the Liverpool Corporation, a very similar one, had been taken a month or two before at a much higher price. It was stated at the time that one cause of this disappointing result was the strong Conservative feeling of the City, which has become even more pronounced than it was at the General Election last April; and the statement has now been confirmed in the Birmingham Town Council, where a Mr. Powell Williams, who seems to have acted as the Corporation Finance Minister, "admitted that the political feeling of the Stock Exchange was adverse to the town of Birmingham." This is a very mild way of putting it; much more in the City than the Stock Exchange is, on political grounds, adverse to Birmingham. The kind of opinion now identified with the Birmingham school of politics is hateful to all City men of property, whose instinct is rarely at fault, and who are not swayed by merely sentimental prejudices. The Birmingham school is considered at once despotic and revolutionary in the most literal sense, and not a banker in London would have anything to do with its professors if he did not make money out of them. I should, however, add that Mr. Williams also laid the blame on the weather! The 18th January was the day of the dreadful snow-storm, and that, he declared, had cost the Corporation £10,000. As if any capitalist would have been prevented by a shower of snow from sending a clerk with a cheque across the street to the Bank of England!

Sales of East India wool at Liverpool closed yesterday. Low classes were quoted a shade easier, and middling to good went at 5 to 7½ per cent. over the rates of last sales.

### ITINERARY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN THE S. M. COUNTRY.

THE following amended memorandum of the tour of His Excellency the Governor in the Southern Mahratta country has been issued:—

March 3, Thursday—Leave Bombay.
,, 4, Friday—
,, 5, Saturday—Arrive at Ratnagiri; ride to Amba Ghaut.
,, 6, Sunday—
,, 7, Monday—Early to Kolhapur.
,, 8, Tuesday—At Kolhapur.
,, 9, Wednesday—Half-way (Sakeswar dine and sleep.)
,, 10, Thursday—Arrive at Belgaum.
,, 11, Friday—
,, 12, Saturday—To Dharwar.
,, 13, Sunday—
,, 14, Monday—
,, 15, Tuesday—To Yellapur.
,, 16, Wednesday—
,, 17, Thursday—
,, 18, Friday—To Carwar.
,, 19, Saturday—
,, 20, Sunday—Sail evening.
,, 21, Monday—
,, 22, Tuesday—Arrive at Jinjira early. Bombay p.m.

### A QUESTION IN HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A.D. 1818 a British force marched through the Dharwar district—so tombstones at Dharwar and Hubli tell us—but nothing more than the bare fact is known now-a-days to the people on the spot. "Incredible!" you will say, "and hardly to their credit." I grant all this. I write to ask you to help us to remove the slur. You may do so in this way. You, or some one of the readers of your paper, might refer us to some standard-work giving an account of this British force. In the hope that you will do so, I can give the scraps of information following. These are gathered from tombstones that tell of great mortality, caused chiefly by cholera, among the British troops. There are a number of such tombstones at Hubli, erected to the memory of a number of officers and men of the 22nd Light Dragoons and 34th, 53rd, 69th, and 84th Regiments of foot "by their surviving comrades of His Majesty's Flank Battalion." The stones bear various dates, from September to November, A.D. 1818. Can you tell us whence and why these troops came; what they did; who their commander was? Can you, in short, throw any light on the doings of this "Flank Battalion?" If you can and will, you will confer a boon on

OLD HUBLI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

## BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE. LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 23, 5-20 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. received 8 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 5 16d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91.

## REPORTED PERSECUTIONS OF THE FARSIWANS OF HERAT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

It is reported from Kandahar that the Farsiwans of Herat were being much persecuted by the principal merchants and Jews, who had fled, some with and some without their families. The Alimozais have also fled.

It is reported from Kabul that the Ameer has remitted the poll-tax on the Taraki Ghilzais, and that the tribe is now paying revenue.

The rumour that there were Russians in Kabul is said to be false, the truth being that five Turkish prisoners released by the Russians had recently passed through Kabul *en route* to Peshawar.

News had reached the Ameeir that Muhammad Ishak Khan, Governor of Turkistan, had succeeded in obtaining the submission of Maimenah.

From Herat it is reported that the Taimunis were much dissatisfied with Sirdar Abdul Waheb Khan, Ayoub's Governor at Taiwara, and that Ayoub has imprisoned Haji Momen Khan and some other influential Tarakrai chiefs.

Yaluntash Khan, son of the late Khan Agha, is said to have gone to Maimenah with 1,000 sowars.

Sirdar Gul Mahammad Khan writes from Girishk that he has sent his brother Sher Muhammad Khan with Alizai and Barakzai sowars to Naozad to collect revenue. The Alizai khans are still at Girishk.

Copious rain fell yesterday and the previous night from which much benefit is anticipated.

The weather is again bright and cold.

## MR. ABERIGH MACKAY'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Alexander, head-master of the Mayo College, Ajmere, to be principal of the Presidency College, Indore, *vice* Mr. Aberigh Mackay, deceased.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT IN RAJPUTANA.

Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident in Meywar, officiates as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, upon the departure of Colonel Bradford on furlough, until further orders.

## THE FATE OF KHAN AGHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

An account of the death of Khan Agha, chief of the Jamshedi tribe, and Ayoub Khan's father-in-law, has been received. It appears that the old chief was treacherously seized at a place called Teevatie, and sent to Herat by Ayoub Khan's order. On the 7th December, about sunset, Khan Agha was brought into the city riding on a pony, with his legs tied under the beast's belly. His condition was most wretched. He was then taken to Chebor Bagh. That evening Ayoub did not see him, and he was kept in prison; but on the next morning Ayoub took his seat in durbar, and summoned Khan Agha into his presence. Ayoub produced a paper in writing, and bearing the seal of Khan Agha. The contents proved the existence of a secret correspondence between himself and Chebor Limak. Khan Agha said his only thought had been the advancement of Ayoub's plans. Ayoub replied: "In that case I will reward the service done me by doing you another;" and he forthwith told the attendants to strike him. Ayoub Khan's followers fell upon Agha Khan and his four attendants, and despatched them with their swords and daggers.

## FAILURE OF A MERCANTILE HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Messrs. Lyall, Rennie and Co. filed their schedule to-day; the amount of their liabilities is not stated.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget will not be ready before the 14th.

THE AFGHAN ENVOY.

General Mahomed, the envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan, is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Advices from Natal state that a large convoy of supplies, accompanied by a strong column of troops, has reached Schains Hoogte unopposed.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the gunpowder magazine at Cork has been robbed.

THE WOOLWICH CADETS.

The Duke of Cambridge, in distributing the prizes yesterday at Woolwich, severely censured the idleness and laxity of discipline among the Woolwich cadets.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Camorta, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 13-16. |
| The Manchester market has been quiet but steady. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 6 |
| 8¼ do. | 7-3 |
| 40's Mule Twist | 0-10¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102¾ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 83½ |
| 4½ do. | 90¾ |
| 3 do. Consols for account | 99¾ |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 | 119½ |
| Bar Silver | 52¼ |

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Jumna and Perim.

Departures—Airy, Clan Stuart, Helena, Cohanim, and Nicosian.

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THE David Sassoon's building of the Elphinstone High School was inaugurated yesterday afternoon by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. This handsome building was commenced in January, 1873, the estimated cost being Rs. 5,80,765, of which Rs. 1,50,000 were contributed by Sir Albert Sassoon; and in recognition of this magnificent donation the structure has been named the "David Sassoon building for the Elphinstone High School." The building has 28 class-rooms, besides 4 rooms for the use of the principal, vice-principal, and assistant masters. On the first floor is the hall; on the third floor the library. On the arrival of His Excellency at the schools, the students, of whom a large number had congregated, gave a hearty cheer. The Governor having taken his seat, Mr. Arthur Barrett, the principal of the schools, read a highly interesting statement giving the history of the institution, and describing the progress of its work. It appeared from this statement that the number of students on the roll at present is 810. His Excellency the Governor then delivered an address, in the course of which he observed that the structure was a worthy addition to the great public buildings of the magnificent city of Bombay. In these noble schools was fitly commemorated the honoured name of one who left the shores of India more than half-a-century ago, but whose memory was still treasured and valued amongst them. It was right and fitting that the Elphinstone College and High School should for ever bear his name, but it was especially gratifying that the one should be associated with the name of Cowasjee Jehangheer, and the other with the honoured name of Sassoon, for the bearers of these names had been conspicuous in their gifts for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. Seeing what excellent results had been accomplished, they might well look forward with confidence to the future, feeling assured that the institution was designed to do much more than it had yet accomplished towards improving the intellectual condition [illegible]. He congratulated all who took an interest in the success of the institution, and the community at large, upon the completion of such a noble building. He thought they must entertain sincere gratitude towards those who, by their liberality, had done so much for its development; and he hoped that the Hon. Mr. Sassoon, who was present, would convey to his brother and the members of his family the obligation under which they rested. Professor Wordsworth proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, and His Excellency having briefly replied, the proceedings were brought to a close.

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A good deal is made in a contemporary's account of Tuesday's races, of an objection to Armistice running as a galloway, and it is asserted that the horse measures 14-1½ inches. If the sporting correspondent for the paper in question had any real knowledge of the subject, he would have made himself sure of his facts before asserting that a horse measuring 14-1½ inches had been passed as a galloway by the stewards. The fact about Armistice is that there is a Western India Turf Club rule that a horse must be measured every time he runs till he is six years old, but not after; and Armistice, when over six years, was measured by the Bombay stewards, who passed him as a galloway, and gave a certificate to that effect. However, to put an end to objections of this kind for the future, we understand Armistice is to be measured again by the stewards, at the special request of his owner, before leaving Bombay.

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THE returns of accidents on Indian railways for the third quarter of 1880 show that, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1879, in the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, &c., there is a decrease from 667 to 622, or of 6·75 per cent. against an increase of 7·11 per cent. in the open mileage, and 8·97 per cent in the train mileage. On the East Indian Railway the goods-trains, engines, &c., which left the rails were 5 only against 45 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. On the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway the number of "goods-trains, &c., leaving the rails" diminished from 17 to 1. On the Dhond-Manmad Railway there occurred 20 accidents against 1; of this number 19 were "cattle accidents," due to the line being unfenced throughout. On the Rajputana there was a decrease of 6 accidents under goods-trains or parts of goods-trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails, and 7 accidents under trains running over cattle on the line. On the Indus Valley Railway the accidents increased under several heads, especially under failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines. The number of cases coming under this head rose from 6 to 58. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers *nil* against 8 killed and 2 injured, and among servants 1 killed and 8 injured against 5 and 3 respectively. Of the 8 men injured 4 were injured on the Indus Valley; but none seriously. The number of cases in which goods-trains or parts of goods-trains, engines, &c., left the metals was the largest on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, being 17 out a total of 60. Of the 225 cattle accidents, 55 took place on the South Indian, 36 on the Indus Valley, 24 on the East Indian, 19 on the Dhond-Manmad, and 18 on the Rajputana; and of 29 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines, 13 took place on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, and 12 on the Indus Valley. The number of failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines was very large on the Indus Valley, being 58 out of a total of 89. Next to this line stands the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, on which there were 17 accidents against 2 under this head. The total number appears to have increased by 52, or 140 per cent. The cases of fires in trains numbered 23 against 29; about 50 per cent. of the total occurred on the Indus Valley Railway.

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IT is notified in a supplement to the *Gazette of India* that, under the rules lately issued for enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on Indian railways, certain officers, to be called Government inspectors, are to be nominated for this duty, which has hitherto been performed by the consulting engineers to Government for guaranteed railways and their deputies; but Government consider that the rapid increase of open lines of railway within the last few years has rendered somewhat unequal the extent of their charges. As it is, in their opinion, essential that serious accidents should be enquired into with as little delay as possible, a re-distribution of work among consulting engineers is necessary.

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THE gross revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during 1879-80 was £82,710, and the working expenses were £67,999, leaving a net gain of £14,711 on the ordinary transactions of the year. The speed of transmission of messages was well maintained, the average mean time occupied in transit between Karachi and London being 39 minutes only. The gross value of the traffic, the gross receipts, the net revenue, the number of messages sent, the number of words, and the speed of transmission have all increased, while errors in messages and complaints from the public have largely decreased; and Government regard the year's operations as highly satisfactory. Colonel Bateman-Chapman, R. E., the Director-in-Chief, observes:—Colonel Smith (who has charge of the Persian division), in his annual report, lays great stress on the cordial co-operation and friendship invariably shown to him by His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh, the Minister in charge of the Persian Telegraph Affairs, and I hope that I, too, may be allowed to express my sense of the great debt we owe to that distinguished Persian official. He has proved himself our steady friend since we first began our operations in 1863, and he stood by us in times when his support was of vital importance. The satisfactory working of the Indo-European Telegraph is due in a very great degree to the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh's wise and disinterested policy, and I would, if I were permitted, solicit the Government of India to consider whether it be not advisable to indicate their recognition of the services he has rendered.

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THE publisher's prospectus of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," by W. Hunter, C.I.E., L.L.D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, has been forwarded to us. The first six volumes, Abar to Mysore, will be issued in March, the price being two guineas for the set of six; the remaining three, Naaf to Zatthut, will be issued in June, and the cost of this set will be one guinea. Messrs. Trübner & Co. are the publishers.

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WRITING from Rampur Hat on February 18, the correspondent of a Calcutta paper says:—This was census morning, but there was no synchronous census in Southalia proper, and therefore nothing could happen and nothing has happened. In parts of Birbhum there are a great number of Sonthal villages. In all these the synchronous census was taken peaceably and quickly, the credit of which is due to the judicious management of the Collector, Mr. Stevens. The first Katikand trial is over, and all the 13 convicted. The chief ringleader was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment and 50 rupees fine; another to four years and 50 rupees fine; and the others from 3 to 6 years' imprisonment. Seventeen more men are under trial. A third batch of 15 men were also tried and convicted, as well as many others; and altogether there are about 60 arrested, and more arrests are going on. The prisoners are not defended.

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THE Government of India has issued formal instructions to the Commander-in-Chief to withdraw all the troops from the Khyber. The only delay permitted is to enable the survey of the Tartara-Shilman route to be completed, and the Inzari-Kandao route improved. The permanent line of telegraphs is to be at once removed, a temporary wire being substituted until the troops shall have left. The Lahore paper is very angry at this abandonment of "the most important route between India and Afghanistan."

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THE Allahabad paper, says the *Indian Daily News*, is again harping on the abolition of the presidency commands. It is wonderful to see any sensible man, or any journal, preaching up a bastard Germanism as the military reform required so urgently by India. The simple fact that India is diverse, and not homogeneous, that her soldiers speak many languages, and follow divergent customs, should crush the infatuation for uniformity. We are passing through strange days and strange experiences. Men by-and-bye will wonder how, with all the craze for follies, military and political, we ever escaped disaster. But we are not yet out of the wood.

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As doubt is being thrown upon the fact that General Stolietoff's treaty with Shere Ali ever existed, we (*Pioneer*) may state that Yakub Khan, when asked for all the Russian correspondence in his possession, said distinctly to Major Hastings, Chief Political Officer with Sir F. Roberts, that he tore the treaty up immediately after Cavagnari's death, and just before he himself fled from Kabul to Kashi. Yakub apparently considered the document very compromising.

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THE *Pioneer* gives some particulars of disturbances at Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf. Bahrein, it appears, is always in a chronic state of alarm from attacks from the mainland, where reside the refugee kinsmen of the present ruler, headed by Nassir ben Mobrek, who, to get means of subsistence, prowls from place to place, and incites the discontented to rebellion, or causes rumours to be spread that he is gathering boats to make an attack on the island, and is either bought off, or at least subsists for the time on the hospitality of the Arabs whom he thus pesters. Last December he had got together a gathering and some half-a-dozen boats, but the headman residing on the Guttur Coast, fearing he would get into trouble if the party put to sea, caused the boats to be scuttled and disappointed his mischievous guest when on the eve of carrying out his project. This man's name is Jossimber Mani. He is nominally a Turkish dignitary in authority over the Gutter Coast, but really independent and a wealthy pearl-merchant, giving employment to about 500 fishing boats, and consequently of great power, as on an average each boat carries 10 men, who look to Jossimber as their chief, and would be ready to side with him against all who displeased him.

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THE *British Medical Journal* remarks that during the last two years Mr. Carlyle has been gradually becoming more and more enfeebled by old age. "The breaking up of a most vigorous and active constitution has been almost imperceptible in its slow, successive, but certain stages. For the first time for many years Mr. Carlyle did not leave town last summer for his accustomed holiday. Instead of going out every day, he came to leave his house at first only three times, then twice a week; at last, not at all. Finally, he found himself obliged to remain in his room, unable to undergo the fatigue of descending and ascending the stairs. No special organ is implicated; the condition is a gradual cessation of vital function."

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THE abduction of a prince is a rare event in these times. The story of such a transaction comes, however, from Düsseldorf. At six o'clock one morning Prince William, son of the Hereditary Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, a lad of about seventeen years of age, was in the garden at Jaegerhof Castle, when he was seized by three men, put into a carriage, and carried across the Rhine. His clothes were changed and his hair was cut on the journey. He managed, however, to escape from his captors. There seems a little mystery about the matter, for this report of which the *Düsseldorfer Anzeiger* is answerable. Some accounts ascribe the abduction to the Nihilists; according to others, and perhaps the best, it never happened.

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WE see that Sir Richard Temple attended the annual meeting of the Liverpool branch of the Church of England Temperance Association on the 3rd instant. "In the course of a lengthy speech," Sir Richard, the local papers tell us, said:—

He himself was not a total abstainer, but he had been obliged to practice temperance in order to fulfil the duties of his life, and to bear the heat and burden of the day. He had borne not only the burning glare of tropical regions, but also the suns of the Himalayas and the chills of winter in Afghanistan; and that he was able to stand before them that evening he attributed to the fact that he had been obliged to practice temperance. The intemperance among Englishmen was not quite so bad, he hoped, as was represented by the Bishop of Liverpool. The proverb his lordship had alluded to was that—"the first thing a Portuguese did was to build a church; the first thing a Frenchman did was to build a fort; and the first thing an Englishman did was to build a factory" (laughter and applause)—which was much more likely to be the fact according to our national genius. The case was not so bad as his lordship apprehended; and although in the past intemperance had brought the most awful evils on British arms, policy, and British physique and *morale* in the East, at present the state of affairs, especially in India, was greatly improved. In proof of this Sir Richard Temple quoted largely from his book on the condition of India in 1880, and showed the immense benefits that had resulted to the entire mercantile marine, as well as to the army and the navy, by the establishment of sailors' homes and other beneficent institutions in Bombay and the other great ports of India.

The Bishop of Manchester, following Sir Richard, remarked that—

"They had seen and heard a man whom it was worth coming to that hall to see—one of those great Englishmen who had administered the affairs of our Indian Empire (applause)—the Governor of Bombay, who had well earned, by his services to his country, that glittering distinction which he wore upon his left breast (loud applause). Sir Richard Temple had told them that though he was no total abstainer, he could not have done for his country what he had done if he had not been a temperate man (applause). The man standing so modestly before them, with his glittering star, was the man whom England relied upon to relieve the great famine in Bengal."

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ANOTHER great figure has disappeared from Europe. It is announced from St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff, now a man of vast age, has finally resigned the Chancellorship of the Russian Empire. The *Spectator* observes *apropos* of this report:—No man of our time, except Prince Bismarck, has ever loomed larger in Europe, and especially in English eyes. The Prince has been regarded as the very incarnation of Russia, a master at once of guile, and strategy, and force, utterly unscrupulous, and withal a barbarian at heart. Fuller memoirs may show that he was all those things, or none of them, for the extent of his influence with his three successive masters is still unknown; but one point about him is certain. His statesmanship did not succeed. He constantly mistook opinion in Europe, he exaggerated the strength of Russia, and his sarcastic despatches made endless and needless enemies. He affronted Napolean III., he risked and lost the Crimean war, he allowed the German Empire to arise, and he shrank at the last moment from overthrowing the Sultanet. He has helped, perhaps, to gain some immense deserts in Asia, worth nothing; but in Europe he has brought his country no nearer to the southern waters towards which she incessantly strains, and has patiently seen her frontier on the west closed by a wall of steel. We should say Prince Gortschakoff, if the real author of Russian policy, had reduced his country's weight in the world one-half. In 1848 Czar Nicholas had twice the weight of Czar Alexander in 1880,—and could walk about his own capital, too.

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ITALIAN physiologists, the *Spectator* remarks, seem determined to follow in bad footsteps. Dr. Gaetano Leopardi has been appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine at Siena, and has opened his course by announcing that he intends to pursue the track of Magendie. Bacelli, the new Minister of Public Instruction, has been attending the pompous opening of a huge Instituto Fisiologico Anatomico, in the Via Quattro Fontane, at Rome. Professor Crudeli, the director, in his inaugural speech, remarked that not *more* than 280,000 lire would be expended on the undertaking! The idea of a nation whose finances are in the state of those of Italy indulging in the luxury of anatomical and physiological institutions costing 280,000 francs is an example of that "government by professors" at which the best men in the country are shaking their heads. The laboratory at Florence, so long presided over by Professor Schiff, is now in the possession of Professor Mantegazza. This gentleman a few years ago published a pamphlet on the "Action of Pain on the Respiration." To produce as much pain as possible, he "larded" (as he expresses it) forty wretched animals with iron nails. In conclusion, having triumphantly tabulated the "atrocious pains" and the "cruel pains" which his victims had endured, he complacently observes (p. 25) that he has pursued these investigations "*con molto amore e pazienza.*"

## BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

THE following are the entries for this day's races—

FIRST RACE, 4-15 P. M.

THE WINNERS HANDICAP—(For Arabs).

Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's Reserved, 8 3, Rowjee.
Mr. Maitland's Tiger, 7 10, Ramchurn.
Major Crosbie's Grey Leg, 7 4, Ahmed.
Mr. Walter's Heliograph, 7 4, Omar.
H. H. The Nawab of Jowrah's, Armistice, 8 9, Cozens.
Mr. Herbert's Exchange, 9 3, Bowen.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's Rataplan, 9 0, Hackney.

SECOND RACE, 4-40 P. M.

WINNERS HANDICAP.—(For English and Colonial Horses).

Mr. Macguire's Epilogue, 9 1, Cozens.
Mr. Harvey's Palmerston, 9 7, Southall.
Mr. Herbert's At Last, 8 8, Bowen.
Major Crosbie's Kingsley, 7 10, Ahmed.

THIRD RACE, 5-10 P. M.

SECOND DEALERS CONSOLATION PURSE.

Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's Alexander, 8 5.
Captain Mellis's Young Jack, 8 7.
Mr. Abdool bin Farez's Young Ruby, 8 6.
Mr Stephen's War Eagle, 9 1.
Mr. Hajee Taleb's Napoleon, 9 3.
H. H. Aga Khan's Grey Leg, 8 9.
H. H. Aga Khan's Sohiel, 8 10.
Mr. Friend's Sir Robert, 9 3.

FOURTH RACE, 5. 30 P. M.

THE BEATEN PLATE.

Mr. Herbert's King Arthur, 10 0, Bowen.
H. H. Aga Khan's Secunder, 9 4, Brewty.
Mr. Aga Jan Nawe's Copenhagen, 8 6, Viriol.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sheel's Reserved, 8 2, Rowjee.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's Ruby, 8 0, Ishmael.
Mr. Whitehead's Sir John, 7 13, Robinson.
H. H. The Nawab of Jowrah Irishman, 7 7, Cassum.
Mr. Maitland's Mooltan, 7 11.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's Ringlet, 7 12, Native.
Mr. Walter's Oasis, 7 3.
Major Crosbie's Little John, 7 0, Ahmed.

FIFTH RACE, 6 P. M.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.

Ahmed Abdoola Mifled Kohilan.
Ali bin Ameer's Buddao.
Sahin Abdool Ruzzak Myub.
Abdoola Fariz Kissan.
Pallonjee Hormusjee Simoor.
Machid Jaffer's Nadur.
Jassim Dukul's Kilva.
Saley Jungy Janul.
Abdool Hameed Khailan.
Hajee Talib's Mainstay.

The lottery tent was very well attended, and speculation was brisk. The lottery for the Winners Handicap was soon filled up as well as the other lotteries that were got up for this day's races, in which some good sport is expected. The result of the lotteries is as follows, and the favourites may be selected as they sold:—

THE WINNERS HANDICAP.—(For Arabs.)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 200 tickets at Rs. 10 each | 2,000 |
| Reserved sold for | 90 |
| Tiger sold for | 410 |
| Grey Leg sold for | 130 |
| Heliograph sold for | 210 |
| Armistice sold for | 300 |
| Exchange sold for | 310 |
| Rataplan sold for | 160 |
| Total value of Lottery ......... Rs. | 3,610 |

SECOND DEALERS CONSOLATION STAKES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 200 tickets at Rs. 10 each | 2,000 |
| Young jack sold for | 210 |
| Young Ruby sold for | 150 |
| Sir Robert sold for | 90 |
| Grey Ley } H. H. Aga Khan's } Sohiel } Stable sold for } | 70 |
| War Eagle sold for | 230 |
| Alexander sold for | 240 |
| Napoleon sold for | 30 |
| Total value of Lottery .. ...Rs. | 3020 |

BEATEN PLATE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 200 tickets at Rs. 10 each | 2,000 |
| King Arthur sold for | 300 |
| Secunder sold for | 40 |
| Copenhagen sold for | 20 |
| Reserved sold for | 30 |
| Mooltan sold for | 220 |
| Sir John sold for | 110 |
| Irishman sold for | 100 |
| Ruby } Abdool Raymon's stable } Ringlet } sold for } | 130 |
| Oasis sold for | 20 |
| Little John | 50 |
| Total value of lottery Rs. | 3,020 |

THE WINNERS HANDICAP.—(For Walers.)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 180 tickets at Rs. 10 each | 1,800 |
| At Last sold for | 210 |
| Palmerston sold for | 110 |
| Epilogue sold for | 240 |
| Kingsley sold for | 170 |
| Total value of Lottery ...Rs. | 2,530 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Races, Byculla Course, 4-30 p. m.
Divine Service, on board the Alice D. Cooper, 7-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Colleen Bawn," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd inst:—Timavo (s), from Trieste. Yesterday:—Muriel (s), from Middleborough; Alverton (s), West Hartlepool; Oorun (s), Cutch; R. E. Wood, Cardiff; J. B. Brown, Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Berwick, to Balasore; Shahzada (s), Clan Gordon (s), and Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Clan Lamont (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Spartan left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Muriel entered and the Clan Lamont left yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s. s. Nyanza will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 5 p. m.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th instant, was 51 feet and 2 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 51 feet and 8 tenths.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sonoo Doolbajee a cart-driver, with a view of committing suicide, took six annas' worth of opium. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR AT GOA.—The French war ship now lying in harbour, before her arrival at Bombay, visited the port of Goa, when the customary dinners, visits, and salutes were exchanged.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,653, the average daily attendance being 182. There were 1,016 new admissions. Of the total number, 1,778 were children.

FACTORY ACCIDENT.—Bhicca Morarjee, a carpenter employed at the Gun-carriage Factory, while engaged sawing wood at a steam-saw, sustained a severe lacerated wound of the right hand, almost severing it from the wrist. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Sulliman Mossajee and Allybhoy Ismailbhoy, both old jail-birds, were yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing a quantity of cotton-twist, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of a woman named Rutton. They were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LOST.—Colonel Seymour, a passenger by the mail-steamer s. s. Pekin, has reported to the police the loss of a holland bag, containing fifteen sovereigns, on Tuesday last. Colonel Seymour cannot say whether he lost the bag on board the s. s. Pekin, or subsequent to his landing in Bombay.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—It was officially intimated yesterday that, out of four candidates who presented themselves at the recent examination at the High Court, only one, Mr. Dyabhoy Jaduram, articled clerk to Mr. Thakurdas, has passed as a solicitor of the court. The examiners were Messrs. C. E. Fox, C. F. Farran, and H. W. Payne.

TIGER-SHOOTING AT GOA.—A tigress, driven by the cries of shepherds to take refuge in a cocoanut shed at Raia (Goa), was shot dead the other day by a man named Miguel A. Pinto. Previous to her death, the tigress assailed and severely mauled a cooly, who was curious enough to endeavour to ascertain whether the animal in the shed was a tiger or a fox. The carcase of the beast was carried through the streets as a trophy of the shikarry's courage.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a labourer named Govind Luximon, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 11th instant while at work in a grain-store at the Musjid Bunder. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus supervening upon amputation of the right leg, the result of injuries received by bags of grain accidentally falling upon him.

THEFTS.—Rahim Khan Ahmed Khan, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing a gunny-bag, valued at 4 annas, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.—Another noted character named Ram Suroop was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Bookah Ramdeen, residing at Coombarwada. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CENSUS AT SHOLAPUR.—The result of the census at Sholapur is as follows:—males 30,155, and 29,384 females: in all 59,539. The census taken in 1872 was as follows:—males 27,986, and 25,417 females: in all 53,403. This shows an increase of 6,136 persons.—*Poona Observer*.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain W. E. Breeze, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. C. R. M. Chaplin, Revd. and Mrs. Tonge, Miss Butler, Mr. S. H. Fleming, Lieut. A. D. Fraser, Captain J. M. Taylor, and Mr. R. Bloomfield.

For Brindisi—Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. W. Bull, Col. J. K. Couper, and Mr. Robie.

For Venice—Mr. Schiner, Major Bannatyne, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. F. Elliott, and Mr. E. F. Whitney.

For Suez—Mr. Zimmern, Count and Countess d'Osmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. Pekin, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailing on 3rd March.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thompson, General Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Master Cameron, Mr. H. Clexton, Mrs. Cocper and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine and infant, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac and infant, Lady and friend, Col. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, child and infant, and Mrs. Grattan and child, Mr. G. B. Hulme, Mr. Schimdt, Mr. A. Young, Mr. R. Wuttington, Lieut. C.W. Aslett, and Mrs. Dawes.

For Brindisi—Sir M. FitzGerald (Rifle Brigade), Major Gregory, 3rd Goorkhas, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, 1 child and 2 infants, and Mrs. C. W. Losack, Mr. W.W. Wedderburn Mr. E. Delmege, Sir R. Sandeman, Mr. C. H. Oertel, Mr. R. S. Simpson, A. Gentleman, and Mr. J. E. Dallas.

For Venice—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Leslie, Miss Leslie, a gentleman, Mr. J. S. Taylor, and Mrs. Andrew Harvey.

For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field.

For Suez—Mr. Vickers, Mr. Wigg Prosser (Rifle Brigade) Col. and Mrs. Macbean, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, and Major C. S. Burnsbury.

For Malta—Col. and Mrs. Tothenham and infant, and Miss Donald.

10th March, 1881—s. s. Mongolia, Capt. E. M. Edward.

For Venice—Col. and Mrs. O. LeGeyt, Mrs. A. Smidt, Major and Mrs. Peort, and child, and Mr. Arthur.

For Southampton—Mr. & Mrs. Goldsmidt, Mrs. Williams, and Mr. C. W. Angus.

For Brindisi—A lady and gentleman, Mr. E. Silvestri, Mr. G. Poggi, Sir W. M. Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, and Mr. S. M. Sauttar.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. A. Parish, and Col. W. B. Thomson.

For Aden—Dr. and Mrs. Lock and infant.

17th March, 1881—s. s. Rohilla, Capt. W. Barratt.

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Cordner and child, 3 ladies, 2 gentlemen, Dr. and Mrs. Higgenson and infant, Mr. F. M. Weld, Jr., Mrs. Shakerly, a lady and gentleman, Lieut.-Col. P. D. and Mrs. Henderson, 3 children and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, child and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Onslow, Miss. Hoemly, Mrs. A. H. Wright and 3 children, Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, Mr. W. Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkins Williams, 2 children and infant, Miss Mallaby, and Miss Ro inson.

For Brindisi.—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Bates, a Gentleman, a Lady and a Gentleman, Mr. A. Maltly, Genl. J. S. Trevor, R. S., Mr. H. S. Newman Miss Bernard, Col. and Mrs. Canie, Mr. A. Mackenzie, and Mr. D. Mackenzie.

For Suez.—Capt. and Mrs. Ashton, Dr. R. Holmes, Miss Ellwanger and lady friend, and a Gentleman.

For Venice—A Lady and Gentleman, Hon. J. Fitz-William, Sir W. de Souza.

24th March, 1881—s. s. Teheran, Capt. W. Thomson.

For Venice—Mr. H. F. Newberry, C. S., and a friend, and Surg.-Major and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Paunayiste.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Bradford child and infant, and Revd. and Mrs. G. Onslow.

For Brindisi—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Mignon, and Mr. G. Stevenson.

31st March, 1881—s. s. Malwa, Capt. W. B. Andrew.

For Southampton—Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, party and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Light, and 2 children, Mrs. Wrench, [and child, Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss Wright.

For Brindisi—Mrs. Browne, a Lady, Major Mainwaring' Mrs. Mainwaring, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Lestock Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dalgheish, and 2 infants, Mr. A. Phillips, Lieut Scott Moncrieff, Col. and Miss Bell, and Mr. A. Ralli.

For Suez—Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., and Col. Geo. Hankin.

For Venice—Sir R. and lady Meade and Col. and Mrs. Cawe.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1881.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·968 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71·7 |
| Dew Point | 68·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·734 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 82·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 71·6 |
| General Direction of Wind* | NNW, N, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 256. |

*From midnight to midnight.

## THE BAND-STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you, or any of your readers, kindly take the trouble to let me know, as well as the public at large, the reason for the absence of the band of the 4th K. O. Regiment for the last fortnight from the band-stand? I read the other day in your paper the programme of music which the band played at the Ladies' Gymkhana at Malabar Hill. Then why should the band not come to the band-stand, the distance of which from the barracks at Colaba is nothing compared with the Ladies' Gymkhana?

Bombay, Feb. 23. H. D.

## WANTING MORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the public is thankful to you for your putting your valuable journal in front of your building for their perusal, and for thus affording them means for knowing the current events, I think they have yet to trouble you a little more by asking you to make a further concession to them in respect to the journal. The concession is the putting in front of your building the "Supplements" which are from time to time issued along with the newspaper; and on behalf of the public I would request the grant of the favour referred to, which will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated.

Bombay, Feb. 23. R. G. T.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Alice D. Cooper. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

## THE BOMBAY UNITED S. & W. COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Wednesday afternoon in the mill premises at Girgaum, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee in the chair. After the usual preliminaries, the following resolutions were carried *nem. con*:—Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Jairj Makanjee, "that the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet, with the statements accompanying it, now before the meeting, be approved and adopted, and printed copies thereof distributed to the shareholders as usual." Proposed by Mr. Luxmidass Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee M. Setna, that a dividend of Rs. 50 per share on 900 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as recommended by the directors, be declared for the second half-year of 1880, and paid at the company's registered office, No. 25, Boyd Churney-road, Girgaum, on and after Tuesday, the 1st March next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., on production of certificates, to those shareholders whose names stand on the company's register this day." Proposed by Mr. Gungadas Kisordas, and seconded by Mr. Haridas Toolsidass, "that the directors, the chairman, and Mr. Cursetji M. Setna, retiring under clause 45 of the company's deed, be re-elected." Proposed by Mr. Pallonji Framji, and seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, "that the appointment of Mr. Luxmidas Khimji as director, made by the board under clause 47 of the deed, to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of their colleague, the late lamented Mr. Dwarkadas Vassonji, be approved and confirmed." Proposed by Mr. Gungadas Kisordas, and seconded by Pallonji Framji, "that the chairman shall receive Rs. 35, and the other directors Rs. 20 each, as fees for attending the meetings of the board, until otherwise resolved." (This resolution was unanimously agreed to in a modified form. As it originally stood, the fee of the chairman was put down at Rs. 30, and that of the directors at Rs. 15 for each sitting.) Proposed by Mr. Nursedas Jeetram, and seconded by Mr. Haridas Toolseydas, "that Messrs. Gungadas Kisordass and Ramchandar Hemraj be appointed auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each per annum, for half-yearly auditing the company's accounts for the current year." Proposed by Mr. Gungadas Kisordas, and seconded by Mr. Nursedas Jeetram, "that the warmest thanks of the meeting are due to the agents for conducting the company's affairs in a prudent way during the year." Proposed by Mr. Pallonji Framji, and seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas "that the shareholders tender their best thanks to the directors for carefully managing the company's affairs for the year 1880."

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

AT an extra sitting of the court yesterday, the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE RAJEE BALLOO.

In this case a rule *nisi* had been issued requiring Mr. A. F. Turner, who some time ago acted as solicitor for the insolvent, and had detained some of his books for non-payment of costs, to shew cause why he should not deliver up the books to the Official Assignee. Mr. Turner appeared to-day with three of the insolvent's books in his possession, and said that under section 36, he was entitled to keep the custody of the books until his costs were paid.

Mr. Starling (as *amicus curiæ*) mentioned a recent decision of the High Court which favoured Mr. Turner's contention.

Mr. Dhariavan, for the insolvent, submitted that Mr. Turner could not oppose the demand of the Official Assignee for the production of the books.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, asked that the insolvent's case should not be heard until an inspection of his books had been given; but the learned counsel subsequently withdrew the application.

The Commissioner remarked that, as at present advised, he would make no order about the production of the books. The case was adjourned until the third Wednesday in April, and the insolvent was given leave to amend his schedule.

RE SADASHIV BALKRISHNA.

Mr. Dhurandar, for the insolvent, applied for six months' further time, as the insolvent was still unable to come up to Bombay.

The Commissioner.—Where is he?

Mr. Dhurandar.—He is still with the Kandahar Field Force.

The Commissioner.—When is he going to be back? When is Kandahar to be evacuated? (Laughter.)

Mr. Dhurandar said he could not tell; but his client was at Kurrachee, and could not get leave to come to Bombay.

The Commissioner remarked that six months was an unreasonably long time, and granted a postponement for three months.

RE WASUDEO CRUSHNA SENOY.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement for three months, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The Commissioner granted a month's postponement.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of William Albert Russell, James William Watson, Richard Johnstone, and about 47 other insolvents, who had done nothing since filing their petitions, were dismissed on their not answering to their names.

# BENGAL.

RUGBY DINNER.—On Friday evening last some twenty-five to thirty old "Rugbeians" sat down to dinner at the Town Hall, Calcutta. The catering, which had been assigned to Federico Peliti, was, as might be expected, excellent.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 12th February there were 273 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 33·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 281 deaths, and the death-rate was 34·1 per thousand. There were 10 deaths from small-pox, 8 from cholera 90 from fevers, 16 from tetanus, and 11 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 2 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 182 Hindus, 81 Muhammadans, and 1 of other races.

WANTED—700 CLERKS.—The advertisement which appeared, requiring the services of seven hundred clerks with a knowledge of the vernacular, to compile the census returns, has been favourably responded to. There were upwards of three thousand candidates for the temporary situations up to 2 p. m. yesterday, and the cry was, "still they come." The candidates are to be armed with good testimonials, and the remuneration fixed is fifteen rupees per mensem for each. The work will probably last six months.—*Indian Daily News*.

A SILLY SCARE.—A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* from Gonatea as follows:—Merely to let you see how easily frightened the poor uneducated class of even the Bengalis are, leaving the Santeals out of the question, who are much more so, something occurred here yesterday which will no doubt amuse you. Just as I was going to my bath I heard a row going on in the factory, where there are about 1,000 hands at work. I immediately went out, and the first people I saw were a lot of women, crying and tearing their hair. I asked what was the matter. "Oh!" they said, "there are some sepoys arrived on the other side of the river, cutting off the heads of all the children. Do go and see." So I went to the gate, where there were men, women, and children rushing about in a most frantic way, others, living close bye, having locked up their houses, coming in pell-mell with all their goods and chattels; and it was only after explaining matters for about an hour, that I really got them settled down to work. I afterwards heard that this all arose from a wretched constable having arrived in the village opposite with some orders for the village chowkedars. They still believe something awful is going to occur to-night, so I have promised them that I and my assistant will be out parading to see nothing happens, which has, to a certain extent, pacified them.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

KNOCKING DOWN A STATION MASTER.—A serious *fracas* occurred recently on the platform of the Rawal Pindi Railway station. An officer belonging to a regiment proceeding down-country got involved in an altercation with the station master about a horse-box. Some harsh language was used, and the officer knocked the station master down. The manager of the line has, we believe, taken the matter up, and referred the case to the Commander-in-Chief.

# MADRAS.

AN EXPECTED CAUSE CELEBRE.—We hear that a suit filed in the mofussil, in which large interests are involved, is likely to be transferred to the High Court for hearing, and it is said that one of the parties to it, who is a wealthy zemindar, has engaged the services of Mr. John Bruce Norton and Mr. John Dawson Mayne, who are expected to come out from England, the fee to be paid to them being three lakhs of rupees.—*Madras Times*.

THE FLOWER SHOW.—The annual Show of the Madras Agri-horticultural Society, which took place on Saturday, proved a great attraction to the public of the city. At an early hour the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam and Mrs. Adam and family arrived at the Gardens, and soon afterwards there was assembled a goodly number of the beauty and fashion of Madras. The public show was also very largely attended. The exhibition of flowers was not anything like what one was wont to see some years ago, but it was not bad, Government house contributing not a small quantity. The plants shown, however, both as to their numbers and variety, were decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever produced at the shows.—*Madras Times*.

WHOLESALE POISONING.—The houses of not a few families in Royapooram were thrown into confusion on Saturday night by the sudden seizure of several of the inmates with an illness, the symptoms of which very much resembled those of cholera. All those who were so seized, among whom were some Eurasians, had partaken that night of papadums that are habitually vended in the locality by a man named Apaswami. More than fifty individuals, the majority being children, were attacked, but speedy remedies, in the shape of large draughts of milk and water, mixed with mustard, were administered to the sufferers, and they recovered. The cause of this outbreak was traced to the oil with which the "papadums" were fried, which it has since been discovered had been long kept in a brass vessel by the party from whom the vendor had purchased it. His shop was mobbed yesterday morning, and if it had not been for the circumstance that he himself and all the members of his household were among the sufferers, it would have gone hard with him. The oil was seized by the police and handed over to the Monegar Choultry authorities, and the man is under arrest pending further enquiry.—*Madras Mail*.

## COUNT VON MOLTKE ON THE LAWS OF WARFARE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES.")

SIR,—You may perhaps think that the accompanying letter, recently addressed by Count von Moltke to Professor Bluntschli, is of sufficient general interest to be inserted in *The Times*. It was written with reference to the manual of the laws of war which was adopted by the Institut de Droit International at its recent session at Oxford. The German text of the letter will appear in a few days at Berlin. My translation is made from the proof-sheets of the February number of the *Revue de Droit International*, which will contain also Professor Bluntschli's reply.—Your obedient servant,

Oxford, Jan. 29. T. E. HOLLAND.

Berlin, Dec. 11, 1880.

"You have been so good as to forward to me the manual published by the Institut de Droit International, and you hope for my approval of it. In the first place I fully appreciate the philanthropic effort to soften the evils which result from war. Perpetual peace is a dream, and it is not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world ordained by God. In it the noblest virtues of mankind are developed; courage and the abnegation of self-faithfulness to duty, and the spirit of sacrifice: the soldier gives his life. Without war the world would stagnate and lose itself in materialism.

"I agree entirely with the proposition contained in the introduction that a gradual softening of manners ought to be reflected also in the mode of making war. But I go further, and think the softening of manners can alone bring about this result, which cannot be attained by a codification of the law of war. Every law presupposes an authority to superintend and direct its execution, and international conventions are supported by no such authority. What neutral States would ever take up arms for the sole reason that, two Powers being at war, the 'laws of war' had been violated by one or both of the belligerents? For offences of that sort there is no earthly judge. Success can come only from the religious moral education of individuals, and from the feeling of honour, and sense of justice of commanders who enforce the law and conform to it so far as the exceptional circumstances of war permit.

"This being so, it is necessary to recognize also that increased humanity in the mode of making war has in reality followed upon the gradual softening of manners. Only compare the horrors of the Thirty Years' War with the struggles of modern times.

"A great step has been made in our own day by the establishment of compulsory military service, which introduces the educated classes into armies. The brutal and violent element is, of course, still there, but is no longer alone, as once it was. Again, Governments have two powerful means of preventing the worst kind of excesses—strict discipline maintained in time of peace, so that the soldier has become habituated, to it, and care on the part of the department which provides for the subsistence of troops in the field. If that care fails, discipline can only be imperfectly maintained. It is impossible for the soldier, who endures sufferings, hardships, fatigues, who meets danger, to take only 'in proportion to the resources of the country.' He must take whatever is needful for his existence. We cannot ask him for what is superhuman.

"The greatest kindness in war is to bring it to a speedy conclusion. It should be allowable with that view to employ all methods save those which are absolutely objectionable ('dazumussen alle nicht geradezu verwerfliche Mittel freistehen'). I can by no means profess agreement with the Declaration of St. Petersburg when it asserts that 'the weakening of the military forces of the enemy' is the only lawful procedure in war. No, you must attack all the resources of the enemy's Government, its finances, its railways, its stores, and even its prestige. Thus energetically, and yet with a moderation previously unknown, was the late war against France conducted. The issue of the campaign was decided in two months, and the fighting did not become embittered till a revolutionary Government, unfortunately for the country, prolonged the war for four more months.

"I am glad to see that the manual, in clear and precise articles, pays more attention to the necessities of war than has been paid by previous attempts. But for Governments to recognize these rules will not be enough to insure that they shall be observed. It has long been a universally recognized custom of warfare that a flag of truce must not be fired on, and yet we have seen that rule violated on several occasions during the late war.

"Never will an article learnt by rote persuade soldiers to see a regular enemy (section 2-4) in the unorganized population which takes up arms, 'spontaneously' (so of its own motion) and puts them in danger of their life at every moment of day and night. Certain requirements of the manual might be impossible of realization; for instance, the identification of the slain after a great battle. Other requirements would be open to criticism did not the intercalation of such words as 'if circumstances permit,' 'if possible,' 'if it can be done,' 'if necessary,' give them an elasticity but for which the bonds they impose must be broken by inexorable reality.

"I am of opinion that in war, where everything must be individual, the only articles which will prove efficacious are those which are addressed specifically to commanders. Such are the rules of the manual relating to the wounded, the sick, the surgeons, and medical appliances. The general recognition of these principles, and of those also which relate to prisoners, would mark a distinct step of progress towards the goal pursued with so honourable a persistency by the Institut de Droit International.

"COUNT VON MOLTKE, Field-Marshal-General."

## PARLIAMENT AND THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

IN the House of Lords on January 28, Lord Waveney moved "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that Kandahar, with the dependent territory, be constituted into an emporium of trade and commerce under British administration and government." He contended that the behaviour of the Wali of Kandahar had rendered it unnecessary for us to take him into consideration in any arrangement which might be made with regard to that city; and argued that as our two Afghan wars had proceeded on an hypothesis which facts had refuted, and as soldier and diplomatist had alike failed to meet difficulties created by Asiatic intrigue, some new plan of action was necessary. At the present day we were absolutely without any knowledge or security as to what to-morrow might bring forth in Afghanistan, except on such ground as was covered by British sentries. The noble Lord went on to express regret that he differed on this question from those with whom he usually agreed, especially as it was upon the subject of one of the most important State papers that had been submitted for some time to their Lordships' consideration. But from what he had observed of the feeling of our countrymen as to the value of Kandahar, he felt that he could not be silent. There were two despatches from the Viceroy of India upon which he desired to comment; one was dated the 21st May, and the other the 11th November. The first objection which the noble Marquess took to our occupation of Kandahar was that permanent service beyond the Indus would be exceedingly distasteful to the native soldiers. But the difficulty could be got over by the employment of Beloochees, who were already favourably known in our Indian wars. The noble Marquess went on to say that Kandahar was necessary to Afghanistan. But Kandahar had not always formed part of the Afghan territory; and General Roberts had upon one occasion said that for the future it should be separated from Afghanistan. He (Lord Waveney) did not mean to cast the slightest doubt on the transparent honour of the noble Marquess, but he wished to point out how very uncertain it appeared, even upon the noble Marquess's despatches, whether under any circumstances security could be obtained if we withdrew from Kandahar. Abdul Rahman did not seem to answer all the requirements of the case as a ruler, and it was altogether doubtful whether a successor to him could be found. He believed it would take but little to make Kandahar a second Gibraltar, under British rule—not only as a military fortress, but by the moral strength that would protect the frontier more than any number of troops that we could place there. The noble Marquess spoke of not regarding the vicinity of Russia as a matter of great importance. He agreed with the noble Marquess in that, but disagreed with him when he said that the military strength of Russia had not been increased by her recent conquests in Central Asia. Sir Donald Stewart had stated that the territory which we should have to occupy if we retained Kandahar would be represented by an equilateral triangle of 400 miles. He (Lord Waveney) had measured that space on the map of Great Britain, and found that it would extend from the Scilly Islands to Great Yarmouth, and thence north-west to a point a little beyond Norway. He thought such a territory in a mountainous country could be made strictly strong in a military sense without any very great outlay. It was generally supposed that the road to Kandahar must be through Herat, but there was a way to the southward touching on the borders of the Great Desert. If a railway were constructed to Kandahar, a gun from Woolwich Arsenal could be placed in the town in six weeks, and goods from Liverpool in a similar space of time. For such advantages as these it was worth considering whether it was not better to give up pre-conceived ideas in order to review our position. Being at Kandahar, we should be masters of our own ground, and that was a circumstance of special importance. The cost of the construction of such a railway was estimated at one-and-a-half million. But the two recent Afghan wars cost thirty-five millions at least, so that this million-and-a-half would not do more than represent the unit of this expenditure. Besides, within the last fifty years we were obliged to carry on many little frontier wars, the cost of which might be estimated at about a million each. This loss of life and expenditure of money would in future be obviated if we retained Kandahar. England was well able to compete with Russia in the mercantile world, and the result of the establishment of such an emporium would be to divert the caravans of the neighbouring tribes to pass through Kandahar instead of the passes. British soldiers had effected much in Afghanistan, but their efforts required to be supplemented by a more thorough and abiding process. These were the reasons which induced him to make this motion.

Viscount Enfield, speaking on behalf of the Government, said it was difficult to arrive at any very definite estimate with regard to the commerce of Afghanistan, and of Kandahar in particular. During the first six months of 1878 the traffic through Kandahar amounted in value to fifteen millions and fifty-seven thousand rupees. It would be found that nothing in past years had interfered with British trade in Afghanistan or Kandahar. With respect to the military aspect of the question, while entertaining the highest respect for the opinions of military authorities, he thought that sometimes they were apt to leave out of sight the financial and political considerations by which the question of Indian administration was surrounded (hear, hear). He felt sure that his noble friend had under-estimated the military force that would be required for the permanent occupation of Kandahar and the adjacent country. His own information was that it would require not less than 20,000 men; and there was the difficult question of recruiting and supplying the reserves of our native army. With regard to the fear of Russian intrigue and, possibly, invasion, we had it on high authority that we were likely to occupy a better position in that respect by cultivating the friendship of the Afghan people than by making them hostile. It was the expressed opinion of Sir Frederick Roberts that, should Russia in future years attempt to conquer Afghanistan, we should have a better chance of attaching the Afghans to us if we avoided all interference with them in the meantime (hear, hear). Her Majesty's Government were asked to annex or permanently occupy Kandahar against the wishes of its inhabitants, and contrary to distinct promises we had given, simply because some were afraid that another Power, with whom at this moment we were on terms of amity, might perhap some day, from many hundreds of miles, and through hostile territory, attack our position in that quarter. The cost, too, of a permanent military occupation of Kandahar would be very great for the revenue which the province would yield, and we ought to pause before incurring that cost. Were we to occupy Kandahar, we should be constantly exposed to the danger of getting mixed up in every local broil; and if we were to occupy it permanently in a military sense, we should not stop there, but there would be demands for further encroachments. As the Secretary of State for India had said, it would only be the first step towards still more extensive enterprises. Our duty was not to annex further territory, but to hold what we had got, and administer it in a spirit of peace and conciliation.

The Marquess of Lansdowne thought her Majesty's Government had somewhat precipitately announced their intention of abandoning Kandahar, and hoped the House would not follow the example by hastily coming to a decision on the question now, for he maintained that their Lordships were not yet in possession of the requisite information to enable them to form a judgment upon it. More information was wanted as to the character and intentions of the Amir of Kabul, as well as with regard to the precise attitude and aims of Russia, with whom it would be desirable that we should come to an understanding as soon as possible.

The Earl of Dunraven said he hoped their Lordships would have further information from the occupants of the Ministerial bench as to the reasons which had decided the Government to evacuate Kandahar. It was absolutely necessary for us to have Kandahar, or some position in the neighbourhood (hear, hear). This would be for the advantage alike of the inhabitants of that city and of Central Asia in general. On the ground that by its retention our Indian possessions would be best guarded, and the integrity of the Empire be maintained in the surest, the cheapest, and the most economical manner, he earnestly hoped that her Majesty's Government would not give up Kandahar.

The Duke of Argyll.—I agree that although we might disapprove the conduct of the late Government in the matter of the Afghan War, we ought to keep Kandahar, if upon its merits we thought it ought to be kept (hear, hear). But we do not think, upon its own merits, it would be wise to keep it. If we go back a few years, we shall find that all the military authorities, including Lord Napier, have concurred with the general opinion of statesmen that we ought not to attempt to attack or occupy any part of Afghanistan. That was the universally accepted doctrine from the days of Lord Auckland to those of the late Viceroy, with one exception—Sir Henry Rawlinson—and I am not sure that even he, during the whole of that period, was in favour of our taking possession of any part of Afghanistan. Under what circumstances have all these distinguished men changed their opinions? They have changed them during the anti-Russian excitement of the late war. We do not think that is a legitimate ground. The ordinary ground of the change of opinion is that Russia has made great advances. As a matter of fact that is not true. Since the days of 1869 and 1869, when Russia conquered Bokhara, there has been no advance that can be compared with that conquest. Therefore we retain the old opinion which has been held by all those distinguished men. My noble friend treated with great contempt the question of expense. He thinks a million-and-a-half of slight importance, but I think it ought not to be taken from the revenues of India for the purpose of keeping a position which we think is perfectly useless. The question is, whether the people of India care about a million-and-a-half, for we must remember that they are the people who have to pay for these things. My noble friend who introduced this motion rested it upon commercial grounds. Taking the richest year, the value of the commerce between India and Kandahar only amounted to about 220,000*l*. There is no prospect of that revenue being increased for many, many years to come. I have no great faith in any rich trade being established in those countries at all. They are extremely barren, with distant oases, inhabited by comparatively few people, and I cannot believe that there is any prospect of the living generation seeing the trade of that country become even a small fraction of that of Bengal. With regard to Lord Napier, I believe that during thirty years he was the constant and consistent opponent of any policy looking in the direction of the conquest or occupation of Afghanistan. It is very natural that soldiers having shed a good deal of blood in a contest of that kind should wish to retain the country. But we must look at it from other points of view than the military, and I must ask my noble friend if he believes that in the progress of the Russians to Herat there is any prospect of an invasion by Russia of India? Then the noble lord retreats on Russian intrigue; but I would remind him that that can go on from Kabul as well as Kandahar, and I do not believe that the presence of any English force at Kandahar will interfere with Russian intrigue. Experience has proved that British residents and officers and troops in Afghanistan are absolutely ignorant of what is going on close under their own noses, because if the Russians intrigue it is through native agents, and it seems to me to be a matter of common sense that if we set the Afghan people against us, and make them hate us by occupying their country, they will be much more disposed to second the intrigues of Russia than if we left them to themselves. I believe the Afghans are quite as hostile to the advance of Russia as to the advance of England, and I believe that the best way to meet the intrigues of Russia is to give the Afghans an assurance that we desire now, as we have for the last 40 years, their welfare and their independence, that we desire to see them get a successful government of their own, and that we do not wish to annex any portion of their territory. There is one part of the argument of my noble friend on the point of honour to which I will refer—viz., that we shall by retiring leave to the vengeance of those who succeed us those persons who have shown favour to the British Government. That argument, whatever it was worth, applied equally with regard to our occupation of Kabul. But the Sirdars of that city have not had their throats cut, as was predicted. The Afghan rulers know very well that they submitted to a superior force, and nothing more. My lords, there is one other argument that has been used, viz., as to the anarchy that may ensue if we leave Kandahar. That is an argument which the Government have very much considered, and I believe that but for it we should have been out of Afghanistan before now. I am not prepared to say that, looking at the enormous expense that would be incurred, we are compelled to stay until perfect tranquillity is restored there. I believe that, by some process of natural selection, some ruler will establish himself in Kandahar, and that, whoever he may be, he will be more successful than any British Government could be (hear, hear).

The motion was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons on January 3, Mr. Onslow asked the Secretary of State for India whether "the means of determining" the policy of the Government for the abandonment of Kandahar, stated by the Government to be in their possession, was from oral communication or from written documents; if from latter, whether the Government would lay these documents upon the table of the House; whether the Government intended to abandon the Pishin Valley as well as Kandahar; to whom and under what form of Government the Government propose to entrust Kandahar and the neighbouring districts after their evacuation by British troops; and whether, now that a transcript of the memorandum written by Lord Napier of Magdala had appeared in the public press, the Government still intended not to lay it upon the table of the House.

The Marquess of Hartington.—Sir, the information in possession of the Government, which in their opinion gave the necessary means of determining the policy in reference to Kandahar, was derived partly from oral statements and partly from written documents, and I have already stated that there is no obligation on the Government, and it is not usual to lay on the table of the House confidential reports or notes which are written by members of the Council of India or other authorities whom the Government may think it necessary to consult. I will, however, before the House discusses this question, consider whether it is possible, in this case, to lay on the table any written opinions which the House may desire to hear. The hon. member asks what are our intentions as to the Pishin Valley, and under what form of Government Kandahar is to be entrusted. The questions of the limits of the future territory to be occupied by our troops, and also the future destination of Kandahar and surrounding provinces, are at present under consideration by the Government of India, and I do not think it possible for me, within the limits of an answer to a question, to state to the House in what position the matter stands. I shall be very glad to do so when there is an opportunity of bringing the question fully before the House. With regard to Lord Napier's memorandum, it would not be in our power to lay a copy of it on the table. It has never been communicated to us officially. If it should reach me in official form, I shall consider whether it should be included in the papers (hear, hear).

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in India for DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTAPLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK.
For plans, specifications, and other information apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Row.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED in Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
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RECENTLY PATENTED
SOSTENENTE PIANOS,
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And at all the Principal Pianoforte Warehouses.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

SATARA WATER SUPPLY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the undermentioned works connected with the above will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1881.
1. Reservoirs at Khas including Dam, Wasteweirs, Wingwall Superpassage, Tower, and Culvert, &c.
2. Tunnel with cutting in approaches.
Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or notes, to be returned if the tender is rejected, and to be forfeited in case of evasion or delay in signing the contract documents if the tender is accepted.
For further information, application should be made to the undersigned at his Office at Satara, where the plans, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender can be seen. Copies of the latter and bills of quantities can be obtained on payment of 8 annas.
The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has the power of acceptance of tenders and of rejecting any or all of such tenders without any explanation whatever.
The person or firm whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rs. 5,000 in Government Securities as security for the due performance of the contract.
Tenders to be sealed and marked "Tender for Satara Water Supply Works."
FRED. J. SMITH, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara.
Satara, 10th February, 1881.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any f the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder. / Musjid „ / Byculla / Chinchpoogly / Parel Station / Dadur / Sion / Coorla / Ghat-Cooper / Bhandoop / Tannah* / Deewa / Callian Junction† / Titwalla / Khadawali / Wassind / Shapoor / Atgaum / Khurdee / Kussarah* / Egutpoorah* / Ghotee / Bailgaum / Deolalee B. Siding / Nassick Rd* / Kheirwadee / Niphar / Lassulgaum / Munmar / Nandgaum* / Naidongree / Chalisgaum / Kujgaum / Galna / Pachora / Myjee / Mussawud / Sisowlee / Julgaum

Bhadli / Bhosawul Junction‡ / Sowda / Nimborah / Raver / Khanapur / Burhanpur / Chandnee / Mandwa / Dongergaum / Bagmar / Khundwa*† / Jawar / Beerh / Singaji / Harsud / Kirkeam / Bheringee / Hurda* / Timoornee / Pagdhal / Sewnee / Dharam Khundi / Dularia / Etarsee for Hoshengabad / Rampur / Bagra / Semri / Sohagpore*¶ / Paparia (for Pachmari) / Bankeri / Babai / Gadawara / Bohanee / Kureli (for Saugor) / Nursingpore / Kuruk Bail

Chindwara / Satari / Shapura / Mirganj (for Marble Rocks) / Nagpoor / Hula Gate / Budlapoor / Wangni / Narel / Chinchowli / Kurjut*† / Padesdari / Khandalla / Lanowlee* / Karli / Kurkulla / Tulligaum / Salaivadi / Chinchwud / Kirkee / Poona†¶¶ / Loonee / Ooroolee / Yeoat / Kheirgaum / Patus / Dhond† / Borebail / Decksal and Bheegwan / Kartruz / Poomulwaree / Warrengaum / Nargaum / Khankeer / Mulkapoor / Biswa Bridge / Nandoora / Jullumt / Sheagaum*

Parus / Dapki / Akola / Boregaum / Katipurna / Moortizapoor / Mohona / Koorum / Budnaira* / Malker / Chandoor / Damergaum / Poolgaum / Dygaum / Wurdah† / Pownar / Sindee / Boree / Kapri / Saigaon / Jehwoor / Keim / Barsee Road* / Marheh / Unger / Mohol / Packney / Sholapoor*‡ / Hoodgee / Kurubgam / Doodneh / Goodoor / Goolburga / Shahabad*†‡ / Wadi / Nulwar / Yedagherry / Sydapoor Road / Kistna / Chicksagore / Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba / Church Gate Street / Marine Lines / Churney Rd. / Grant Road / Mahaluxmee / Parell / Dadur / Mahim / Bandora / Andaree / Goregaum / Berewlee (Dysur) / Bhynder / Bassein Road / Veraur / Sopalla / Palghur

Boisur / Wangaum / Danoo Road / Goolwood / Wewjee / Sunjan / Bheelar / Damaun Rd. / Oodwara / Pardee / Bulsar / Dongree / Beeleemora / Umulsar / Nowsaree / Muroloe / Sucheen / Surat*¶ / Amrolee / Sion

Keem / Palonee / Unclesur / Broach* / Chumargaum / Pallej / Meagaum / Kurwan / Mundala / Dubhoe / Bhadurpore / Etola / Baroda* / Bajwa / Wassud / Nowley / Anand / Bhaluj / Oomret / Dakor

Thasra / Pali / Borehavi / Neriad / Mehmoodabad / Barajree / Ahmedabad*† / Saburmuttee / Ambli Road / Sanund / Charolee / Jackwara / Veerumgaum / Jhond / Patree / Kharraghora / Sabli Road / Lillapore Rd* / Luctor / Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
minutes for Tiffin.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
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| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
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| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL | „ 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY | „ 5,000,00 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL... | „ 3,750,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
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Fire Premiums for 1862 ........ £300,690
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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | £1,045,143 | 1873 | £2,645,503 |
| 1868 | £1,579,578 | 1878 | £4,049,159 |

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
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A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of LIFE contains a hly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.
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Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.
The following Pictures have appeared:—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

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STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.